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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## TEACHERS' NEW PHASE

THE "cold war" which the teachers have been waging is about to enter a critical period as D-Day, the opening of the new school year, comes nearer. If no agreement is reached, the teachers will strike. No one wants a strike, and so it is natural for the teachers to believe they can use the threat as a weapon. Whoever has the strongest nerves — the teachers, the Government or the Histadrut — is likely to win. The children are especially their pawns; it seems to be the losers, whoever wins.

The Government's tactics have been to postpone a showdown as long as possible. In the course of the year, the delays have brought about new situations, and positions are still liable to change. At one time the main issue was the relations among the teachers themselves — the secondary school teachers wishing to secede from their Union; the Histadrut adamantly backed the elementary school teachers in refusing to contemplate such a division, while the Government seemed mildly prepared to acknowledge any practical solution. Today, the main issue is that of salaries, and the Government is seemingly more disposed to give up some of its principles than the Histadrut. Indeed, the Histadrut spokesman has said unequivocally that what the Guri Committee recommended was the maximum that the Histadrut would concede. In Government circles one could detect a tendency to try and achieve another compromise by referring the Guri Report to still another Committee. Obviously, the Government believes that, once the school-year gets under way, there may be time to discuss the matter again — and again, until some compromise is found.

Meanwhile, however, there are signs that the situation is drifting towards still greater complications. The teachers show no enthusiasm for the idea of the new Ministry of Education, namely that radical changes in the school system may compensate for the lack of monetary appreciation for the efforts. On the other hand, the Histadrut wants to prevent any radical change in the wage system now in force. If no overall solution is reached shortly, the elementary and the secondary school teachers may renew their prestige struggle. It would therefore appear that when there are so many fingers in the pie, the time has come to call for something drastic from the outside — to compel the contestants to leave the pie itself alone.

What is needed is a change of vistas. The teachers must be given new hope, and at the same time they must wait for the new pattern to emerge from the chaos. They may be disappointed, but if they have a fair chance to achieve a new status, if they are sure of a new approach, they ought not to cling to petty arguments and risk the opprobrium of the general public. If the new Minister of Education wants to achieve success, he must produce this kind of hope, although we know he has been given very short notice. For, if he does not, he may be involved in the screeching wheels of this wage dispute which will ruin education — and the Ministry of Education — alike.

## Another Ship Sinks In Arabian Sea

ADEN (UPI). — A second ship was yesterday reported to have sunk in the Arabian Sea, off the coast of Aden.

Unconfirmed reports said the 157-ton Italian vessel *Lanterna* sank 80 miles south of Aden on August 8. Five persons were reported missing. Thirteen survivors of the Liberian tanker *World Sky*, which sank in the Arabian Sea last week, arrived yesterday at Aden airport.

## Soviets Expel U.S. Tourist For 'Espionage'

MOSCOW (Reuters). — An American tourist, Robert Christner, alleged to have collected "intelligence information" and photographs of warships in the Soviet Union last month, has been expelled from Russia, it was announced here yesterday.

The U.S. Embassy was informed by an oral communication yesterday morning that American efforts to exploit tourists for purposes of espionage must be stopped.

But an Embassy spokesman said they had no knowledge of Christner.

Only the previous day, an American air attaché was ordered to leave the country because of alleged espionage.

Plans, Photographs

Christner, it was stated by Tass to have made topographic plans in various districts, noting on them railroads, bridges, and radio stations. He also photographed various objects. His notes and films were kept in a special belt under his clothes, Tass said.

It added that Christner made his plans in Leningrad, Khabarovsk, and other cities. In Khabarovsk, he allegedly took photographs of the warships lying in the bay.

He had a good command of the Russian language, which he studied in a military school, Tass said.

In Washington, the State Department said this and similar actions constitute a "somewhat hysterical effort" by the Russians to inflame public opinion in preparation for the trial of Francis Powers, the U-2 spy plane pilot who crashed in Russia May 1, scheduled for next Wednesday. The Soviets are planning a tremendous publicity show.

Reports from New York, meanwhile, said Powers' parents left yesterday by air en route to the Soviet Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Powers, of Pound, Virginia, were accompanied by a local businessman, Mr. George Curry, and Dr. Louis Ingram, both family friends.

The pilot's wife, Mrs. Barbara Powers, is due to fly to Moscow tonight. Her departure has been delayed by difficulties in getting Russian visas for some business she is taking with her.

Powers' trial is due to begin on August 17.

## Bid to Retrieve US 'Moon' Capsule

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California (AP). — America's newest satellite was yesterday flashing round the earth once every 96 minutes, awaiting the radio signal to hurl a 300-pound capsule towards Hawaii.

Discoverer XIII was launched into a perfect orbit from this West Coast missile base on Wednesday. On the satellite's 17th trip across the top of the world late Thursday afternoon (Pacific Time), a radio signal was due to trigger an operation the U.S. Air Force has tried six times without success: recovery of a capsule of instruments from a vehicle in orbit.

Planes trailing trapezoidal squares were yesterday waiting to try and catch the falling capsule as it parachuted earthwards. Ships were also standing by in case the planes missed.

Three hours after launching, the instrument-laden second stage had detached from its first-stage booster and was orbiting the earth in an egg-shaped course, rising 43 miles at its highest point and 342 miles at its lowest.

The capsule was scheduled to be detached at a height of about 200 miles.

From Cape Canaveral, Florida, the U.S. Air Force on Wednesday successfully launched an operational prototype of the intercontinental range Titan missile. The 60-foot two-stage missile hit a target zone 5,000 miles away, off the South Atlantic island of Ascension, covering a distance in about 25 minutes.

## The "TEMPO" GIRL

will visit the BAY YAM Beach tomorrow, and will present gifts to all those she meets holding a bottle of

## Laos Rebels Name Prince as Premier

TOKYO (UPI). — Peking radio, in a Japanese language broadcast, said early today that the Lao Revolutionary Committee on Thursday appointed Prince Souvanna Phouma as Prime Minister of the new revolutionary Government.

The Chinese radio quoted the Vietnamese radio as saying that the appointment of the Prince as Premier was made following a conference called by the Laotian paratrooper Captain, Kong Le, leader of the Revolutionary Committee.

Prince Souvanna Phouma, until only recently the Laotian Ambassador to Paris, is the leader of the A.P.I. (Assemblée Peuple Laotien) Conservative Party, opposed to the "Young Turks" of the Fuxang Khom Party who favour membership in the South-East Asia Treaty Organization.

He has repeatedly advocated a neutral Laotian for the coalition government with the Communist Pathet Lao rebels in November, 1967.

Prince Phouma is the half-brother of Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphanouvong, who returned to his jungle hideout after escaping from a Government prison camp last May.

Sar, the Vietnamese revolutionary group has not made clear its attitude toward the Pathet Lao. However, the presence of a number of army Generals among the revolutionary forces would indicate that those who engineered the coup are not Communist-inclined.

They would keep a pro-West attitude, although they probably would try a rapprochement with Prince Souphanouvong and his Pathet Lao guerrillas.

Earlier yesterday, the military rebels announced in Vientiane that "all officers of Laos service and units of the armed forces" declared themselves ready to serve the country, religion, monarchy and constitution, and co-operate with the revolutionary movement.

However, the claim was contradicted by reports that other high-ranking officers were serving the existing government — and that the former Minister of Defence, General Phoumi Nosavan, was planning to mount a resistance movement against the rebels.

## U.S. Not Recognizing Laos Rebel Regime

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. said yesterday it does not recognize the Army rebel government which took over the capital of Laos in a coup this week.

The State Department Press Officer, Mr. Lincoln White, said the earlier Laos Government has shifted its capital to Luang Prabang and "we, of course, recognize it as the only legitimate Government of Laos."

Mr. White said there still is no indication the rebel group has extended its authority beyond the capital city of Vientiane. (UPI, AP)

## Chad Independent In French Community

FORT LAURE, Chad (Reuters). — M. Francois Tombalbaye, Prime Minister of the Chad Republic, yesterday officially proclaimed his country's independence from France.

Delegations from all parts of the country, twice the size of France, assembled in the capital for the proclamation which made Chad the eighth fully sovereign state, apart from France, in the French Community.

On Wednesday, Chad's independence was proclaimed by the French Government.

Delegations from all parts of the country, twice the size of France, assembled in the capital for the proclamation which made Chad the eighth fully sovereign state, apart from France, in the French Community.



PREMIER KOIRALA  
Nepalese Premier Arriving Today

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Aircraft of four airlines brought to Israel last night the first contingents of distinguished participants in the International Conference on Science and the Advancement of New States, which is to open in Rehovot on Monday afternoon.

Scheduling to arrive early this morning was Mr. B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal. Mr. Koirala was here two years ago, before his accession to the premiership.

Among those arriving last night were Dr. F. E. Imoko, Minister of Finance for Eastern Nigeria; Mr. J.O. Ilesanmi, Secretary-General to the Ministry; and Prof. Elio Ita, Director, West African Peoples Institute, Eastern Nigeria; Dr. Yang Nyuk Lin, Minister of Education for the Malay Federation, Singapore; and two aides: Mr. A.M. Dyer, Commissioner for Organization and Development, Tanganyika; Prof. Koebert L. Weeks, President of the University of Monrovia, Liberia; and Prof. Georges Dossaint, physicist of Paris.

Mr. Meyer M. Weingart, Chairman of the Weizmann Institute, returned last night, interrupting his holiday in Europe. He is to preside at the opening session of the conference.

(Globe's P.M. — P. 4)

## Shah Forbids Anti-UAR Student Rallies Abroad

TEHRAN (AP). — The Shah has ordered Iranian students in Europe to call off a plan to hold anti-Nasser demonstrations in front of UAR embassies. It was officially announced yesterday.

Some 8,000 students in Europe. — Mostly in Britain, France, Germany and Austria, he is asked, permitting to hold the demonstrations against "Egypt's right-headed Pharaoh."

Deputy Premier Nasrallah Moazzami told a press conference that in view of the popularity of Iran's Arabic broadcasts beamed to Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the Persian Gulf sheikdoms, they would be increased.

## Iranian Army Officer Defects to Russia

MOSCOW (UPI). — The Soviet News Agency, Tass, said yesterday an Iranian army officer, Rezaei Hassan Taji, had defected to the Soviet Union and asked for political asylum because of Iran's pro-Western policies.

## London, Bonn To Work for End To Trade 'War'

BONN (AP). — Prime Minister Konrad Adenauer reached "full agreement on their broad objectives" yesterday, after two days of talks, and called for a round of discussions aimed at resolving the European trade rift.

Mr. Adenauer later flew back to London, after saying that the discussions here might well prove "of historic significance."

A communiqué issued at the close of the talks stressed that the unity of Europe demands a settlement of the economic difficulties.

The final communiqué said the two leaders were in broad agreement on their main goals, and that they "attached particular importance to this setting in the light of Soviet belligerence in the days following the collapse of the summit conference in May."

Dr. Adenauer's press chief, Dr. Felix von Eckardt, told a news conference one of the major results of the talks here was agreement that European trade difficulties must be dealt with "in the framework of the world political situation."

Mr. Macmillan had warned that the difficulties between the British-led Free Association and the Common Market, led by West Germany and France, could result in political divisions of Europe.

Early Settlement

Dr. Von Eckardt said the other major result of the talks was that the two leaders agreed to report back to their respective trade groupings in an effort to work for an early settlement of the issues.

The Macmillan-Adenauer talks followed less than two weeks after discussions between the Chancellor and President de Gaulle of France.

It seemed evident from both official and unofficial statements that the main topic of the talks here was economic unity.

Dr. Von Eckardt said that proposals for a reform of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were not discussed, although this topic was raised by Dr. Adenauer and President de Gaulle at their recent meeting.

## Israel, Argentina To Name Envoys Soon

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Israel and Argentina will "probably exchange diplomats after the High Holy Days, the Eichmann incident has been closed, and relations between the two countries will return to normal."

This was stated by Dr. Shabtai Rosenzweig, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, on his return from Buenos Aires yesterday evening. Dr. Rosenzweig held talks with his Argentine counterpart which led to the settlement of the dispute.

He said that the Argentine President and Foreign Minister, as well as the Legal Adviser to the Argentine Foreign Ministry, had all expressed the desire to consider the Eichmann incident closed and for normal relations with Israel to be restored. (Itim)

## Operation "CUTLERY" continues at half the price!

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## U.N. Chief Due in Katanga Today With Swedish Troop Vanguard

### Lumumba Clamps Down on Press Tshombe Agrees to Entry

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI). — Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba clamped down on the press yesterday. He ordered the arrest of two Congolese journalists, banned publications, and said he was taking over the Belg news agency.

It was also announced that measures would be taken against those responsible for the report that Mr. Lumumba had been injured in a riot in Leopoldville Wednesday when his followers attacked the headquarters of the opposition Ahabo Party, which is agitating for more autonomy for Congo's six provinces.

The Premier was reported to have been struck in the mouth when he tried to halt the disturbance.

Yesterday Mr. Lumumba met a small group of reporters at his residence and said: "You see I am unhurt."

Appeal for Unity

After the disturbances the Prime Minister late Wednesday night broadcast an appeal for national unity. He referred to the riot as a "night incident."

Yesterday's press decrees followed in rapid succession from the office of Information Minister Anicet Kashamba.

Congolese police surrounded the offices of the Ahabo newspaper "Courrier d'Afrique," impounded files of the paper dating from August 11 and arrested Mr. Gabriel Makosso, a member of the editorial staff.

Ahabo banned was another Ahabo newspaper, "Mr. Patrice," for "unjustified attacks on the Government."

Magazine Banned

Another decree was issued banning the import of the anti-Lumumba Belgian publication, "Europe Magazine," for "endangering the security of the state."

Yesterday evening the Information Minister himself appeared at the office of Belg — the semi-official Belgian news agency — and announced that the Congolese Government "has decided the activities of the agency will be taken over by Congolese."

Two publishers were left in the Belg office — one who sells but Belg blandly announced its own suspension.

After hearing of the press decrees, the Ahabo Party's Central Committee urgently charged that "Communist tendencies are appearing in the Congo." (UPI, Reuters)

## 12 Syrian Soldiers Flee to Jordan

Twelve Syrian soldiers, including an N.C.O., from an artillery unit have fled to Jordan, Amman radio reported yesterday.

It said the men's commander, Lieutenant Mohammed Nur, had been arrested and maltreated by Egyptian superiors after an abortive mutiny directed against the unit's Egyptian officers.

## Eyskens Cabinet Wins Breather

BRUSSELS. — Prime Minister Gaston Eyskens won a short breather for his tottering Coalition Government yesterday by announcing that Parliament would be recalled from summer recess next week to discuss the situation in the Congo.

The Government had been expected to resign yesterday. Mr. Eyskens said he would put the Catholic-Liberal coalition Government's actions in the Congo before the Chamber next Wednesday, and his Cabinet would request a vote of confidence.

He also announced, after a two-hour meeting with King Baudouin, that there would be Cabinet changes next month.

New Programme

The Premier said that his Government is preparing a new programme which will be submitted to Parliament in early September, and that the execution of this new programme will entail a reshuffle of his Government. No other details were disclosed.

Mr. Eyskens also told reporters the Government is planning a complete revision of the Belgian military programme.

The seven Liberal Ministers in the present Cabinet have indicated over the past month they wished to resign, but agreed that Government unity was essential in the face of the Congo crisis.

Their resignation would not necessarily lead to the fall of Mr. Eyskens' government, as he is prepared to try to form a Catholic Socialist government.

## Khrushchev To Visit N. Korea

LONDON (AP). — Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev will visit North Korea early in October, Moscow radio announced last night.

The invitation from the Central Committee of the Korean Communist Party and the Government has been "accepted with great satisfaction," the radio said in a broadcast in Arabic.

## ELISABETHVILLE. — The head of Katanga Province, Mr. Moïse Tshombe, last night cleared the way for the peaceful entry today of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld as a vanguard of Swedish U.N. troops when he declared he regarded them as "a bodyguard."

"Several hundred troops are not enough for the whole of Katanga," he said with a broad smile at a press conference here.

Asked if he thought the conditions he imposed earlier this week for the entry of U.N. troops had been met, Mr. Tshombe said: "We have given nothing away.... If Mr. Hammarskjöld has agreed to come and talk with us, then we are also satisfied."

He added: "If we accept U.N. troops, it is because we feel we have received satisfaction."

In an official statement read to the press conference, Mr. Tshombe said he wished to emphasize that, if the presence of U.N. troops in Katanga favoured the arrival of envoys of Mr. Patrice Lumumba, Congo Premier, and led to "disorder in our state," then the U.N. would not be respecting the Security Council resolution of August 8.

This said the U.N. should not interfere in the internal political affairs in the Congo.

No Conditions

At the U.N. headquarters in New York yesterday, it was announced that Mr. Hammarskjöld's cable to Mr. Tshombe, informing him he was arriving with two companies of Swedish soldiers, said there was no question of the U.N. having to accept any conditions or agreements. "Such arrangements would be contrary to the constitutional roles that determine our relations," the cable said.

Mr. Hammarskjöld is accompanied by two Generals — General Ben Hamoud Kattani, of Morocco, Deputy Su-

## Reports Received Yesterday from Mopani, in the north of the Katanga, said that Europeans were being ordered to evacuate their homes in outlying districts and converge on the town as rising bands of Baluba tribesmen were reported to be looking for trouble.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

## SHEIK MUHAMMAD MUHAMMAD

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See Page 2



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## Social &amp; Personal

President Ezer Weizman yesterday received the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Mikhail Gromyko, at the Ben-Zvi Institute in Jerusalem.

A dinner in honour of Mrs. Anna Kahane, President of the Women's League for Israel, sponsors of Batei Hachinukh, was given by the Working Women's Council at the Ramat Aviv Hotel in Tel Aviv. Among those present were Mrs. Berta Kahane, Deputy Secretary of the Council, and General Secretary of the Council, Mrs. Yehudit Shimon. Mrs. Kahane, a member of the Secretariat of the Council, and Mrs. Shimon, a member of the Council, were accompanied by their husbands.

A reception for Mr. and Mrs. William Schuman, President of the American Jewish Congress, was held at the Ramat Aviv Hotel in Tel Aviv. The reception was given by the Working Women's Council, Mrs. Berta Kahane, Deputy Secretary of the Council, and General Secretary of the Council, Mrs. Yehudit Shimon. Mrs. Kahane, a member of the Secretariat of the Council, and Mrs. Shimon, a member of the Council, were accompanied by their husbands.

The Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel will celebrate eight new families this week who came to settle in the U.S. and Canada.

Visitors to the Wiso Baby Home and Child Centre in Jerusalem this week have included a group of Zionist workers from the United Kingdom, members of the Alpha-Omega delegation of dentists from the United States, and 92 members of the Junior J.N.F. group from Britain.

Mr. Shimon Samet, of Haifa, will speak on "Five Days with Mr. Khrushchev" at Z.O.A. House at 8.30 p.m. tonight (Friday).

**ENGAGED KURC**  
The engagement is announced between Paul Rosenthal and Etta Kurc, both of Melbourne, Australia. Tel Aviv, August 12, 1950.

## FLN 'Court' Condemns Two French Soldiers

TUNIS (Reuters). — The Information Ministry of the "Algerian Provisional Government" announced yesterday that military tribunals of the insurgent National Liberation Front (FLN) had sentenced two French soldiers to death. They named the soldiers as Claude Georges Gail and Michel de Castella, and said they were found guilty of "crimes against the Algerian population."

The two sentenced to death are among an undisclosed number of Frenchmen, all believed to be French soldiers captured in Algeria, whom the "Provisional Government" announced in a communiqué here on Tuesday would be tried by insurgent military courts.

In Algiers, official sources said five Algerians, including a woman, who were abducted this week near Mostaganem, Northern Algeria, were found by French troops on Wednesday with their throats cut.

The incident was the third this month by insurgents against Algerians in the area suspected of being "Judeo-war" or "hostile," the sources stated. Fifteen Algerians, including four women, were killed in earlier incidents.

## 'Israel Not Ready For Fontainebleu'

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The idea of establishing a luxury hotel in Israel modelled after the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami Beach is "not yet practical," said a source here.

This was stated yesterday by Mr. Ben Novak, principal partner in the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami Beach, before he left the country with Mrs. Novak after a three-day visit as guests of the Government Tourist Corporation. It was the Greater Miami Israel Bond Committee, Mrs. Novak and her son.

## LYDDA FLIGHTS

**FRIDAY**  
All Times Local Time  
ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 06 from London, Athens and Nicosia. — 07.00. El Al 110 from London, Athens and Nicosia. — 11.00. El Al 110 from London, Athens and Nicosia. — 17.00. DEPARTURES: K.L.M. 528 to Rome and Amsterdam. — 08.00. T.W.A. 601 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York. — 07.45. El Al 99 to London, Athens, Cyprus Air 55 to Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul, Rome and London. — 08.00. B.E.A. 337 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York. — 08.00. El Al 437 to Munich and Paris. — 16.00. El Al 39 to Rome, London and New York. — 15.00.

**SATURDAY**  
ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 600 from Chicago, New York, Paris, Rome and Athens. — 18.00. El Al 508 from New York, Paris, Rome and Athens. — 18.00. DEPARTURES: Olympic 615 to Nicosia and Athens. — 22.15.

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Tomorrow, Sat. Aug. 13, 8 p.m.  
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Operetta by Offenbach  
Mon. Aug. 15, Wed. Aug. 21, 8 p.m.  
**FLEDERMAUS**  
Wednesday, Aug. 17, 8 p.m.  
All performances at 8.30. Tickets at the box office. 10.50-1.4.50-4. Tel. 2780. — Fax, Ramat Gan.

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**LA PERICHOLE**  
Operetta by Offenbach  
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## Castro Charges U.S. Plotting Belz Hassidim Gather Here To Honour Memory of Rabbi

HAVANA. — Premier Fidel Castro charged early yesterday that the U.S. Embassy plotted with "fascist priests" to foster the church-state conflict in Cuba.

"There is no doubt that the American Embassy has turned loose its last pawns (subversive servants)," he said in a speech lasting 3½ hours to a group of sugar cooperative directors.

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Thousands of Belz Hassidim from Israel and abroad will pour into Jerusalem on Sunday for their world conference and a pilgrimage to the graveside on Har Herzl, Rabbi Aaron Brokrah.

Sunday is the third anniversary of his death.

The main problem facing the sect since the death of Rabbi Brokrah is the absence of a successor.

The Belz dynasty, founded in Galicia some six generations ago, like other Hassidic sects, is normally perpetuated through the male line.

But all the sons of the last rebbel of Belz perished in the Holocaust, and the "rebel" apparent is a nephew now nearing 30.

The boy, "Berel," is being groomed for the post vacated by his illustrious uncle, by studying with selected scholars at the Belz Yeshiva founded three years ago in the name of the late rebbel.

Apert from the thousands of Belz Hassidim in Israel, the meeting on Sunday will be attended by followers from the U.S., London, Antwerp, Paris and Zurich. Hamekama, a group of Belz Hassidim, is to lay on special buses to take the Hassidim to the cemetery.

**Festive Meal for 1,000**  
The conference, to take place in the courtyard of the yeshiva, will be a festive meal for 1,000 Hassidim. It will be followed by an open-air festive meal for 1,000 Hassidim.

A decision taken at preliminary meetings was to complete the building of the yeshiva and to make it into a world centre for Belz Hassidim.

One wing, a boarding school, has so far been built, and it was decided to go ahead with building the complete yeshiva and synagogue.

The Belz Hassidim, who are found in many parts of the world, since unlike many other Hassidic sects, which remain virtually closed circles, the Belz Hassidim, whose learning was legendary, was widely acclaimed and followed even by disciples who had never seen him.

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## Cables in Brief

DAM. — Egyptian Public Works Minister, Mousa Arif, left Cairo by air yesterday for Moscow at the head of an 11-man delegation for talks with Soviet technicians on the Aswan high dam project. He is expected to sign an agreement establishing the amount of Soviet aid promised by Mr. Khrushchev last January.

GAMES. — The U.A.R. will bid for the 1968 Olympic games to be held in Cairo. Nasser inaugurated a 22km. Olympic stadium in Cairo last month, which is the nucleus of an Olympic city expected to be completed by 1968.

PANFANI. — President de Gaulle was invited by Senator Amintore Fanfani, the Italian Prime Minister, to come to Paris for talks, official sources in Paris said yesterday. The date has not yet been set.

BORDEK. — A joint commission of Nepalese and Chinese delegations met in Kathmandu, Nepal, yesterday, to mark out the still-uncharted border between the two countries. (Nepal's Leader—Pg. 4).

ABDUCTED. — A wealthy Singapore rubber merchant, Ho Cheong Chye, was kidnapped yesterday while visiting his rubber estate in Johore, Malaya. — the eighth millionaire kidnapped this year — police in Singapore disclosed yesterday.

OIL. — The production rate of the first oil well completed for commercial production in the Adana region of South-East Turkey is the best of any well in Turkey, a test on the flowing rate was revealed. The Bulgardag No. 1 well flowed at an estimated production rate of 1,500 barrels a day of 35.5 gravity crude oil.

ENGLISH. — Prime Minister Nehru yesterday gave his assurance that English would remain indefinitely an additional or associate language of India. He was replying to a press conference to questions about non-Hindi speaking people's fears that Hindi would be imposed on them.

FIND. — Reuters' chief Moscow correspondent, Robert Elphick, 30, was fined 500 rubles (about 145 at the official rate) and 384 rubles costs by a Soviet court yesterday in connection with a motor accident in which a Russian officer was knocked down by his car.

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2½ ROOM  
upstairs flat in pleasant surroundings.  
Apply: No. 594, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

**ADMINISTRATOR**  
for industrial enterprise, experienced in bookkeeping, costing and budgeting, languages: English, Hebrew, German. Wishes to change position. Write: No. 594, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

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TOUGH HILLMAN STATION WAGON  
1950, driven 8,000 miles available August 20  
Write: No. 5400, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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COTTAGE  
HERZLIYA-PITUAH  
Interested parties please phone 84-2435.

**PLASTICS**  
TECHNICIAN  
many years experience in injection and compression molding, extrusion & compounding, bottle blowing, toolroom work and die design, now working in supervisory position, seeks change with serious enterprise or other offers. Write to No. 5350, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

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RESTAURANT  
formerly  
is looking forward to serving you again at Restaurant "GOLDMINE" 26 Rehov Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv.

**VACANCY**  
Mechanical Engineer  
for the ORT Vocational Training Centre, Jerusalem.  
Interesting work, permanent employment. For particulars phone 5305, 9 a.m.-12 noon, or write 43 Rehov Hanoverim, Jerusalem.

**HOLYLAND HOTEL JERUSALEM**  
Requires  
EXPERIENCED SECRETARY-TYPIST  
English, Hebrew (German). Only really qualified candidates should apply.  
Write P.O.B. 1125, Jerusalem, or phone 4482.

**REQUIRED MANAGER**  
an couple with initiative to manage the Jerusalem Artists' House Club and restore sales. Apply to Artists' Club, 26 Rehov Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv.

**TO LET**  
1-room Villa  
with large garden, for 2 years, 3 bedrooms, living-room, dining-room, utility-room, and separate store-room, with all facilities. Phone 51112, Ramat Hasharon, New Magna 26 Rehov Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv.

**WANTED**  
from original owner  
1958-59 CAR  
11-13 H.P.  
Phone 71833, Tel Aviv.

**BARGAIN FOR SALE**  
4-room flat near Jewish Agency.  
Hall, large kitchen, central heating, nice view, large mortgage granted. Apply: Blechner, Zion Hotel, Jerusalem, Tel. 2367, 10-12, 1-4, daily from Sunday.

**WANTED**  
for key money  
1-room flat  
in Jerusalem.  
Write: No. 2537, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

**FOR SALE or**  
exchange for 1-room flat in Jerusalem.  
Cottage with Garden in quiet area near centre TEL AVIV (ZAFON), (Neve David, near Arolof). Ground floor: Large living room, kitchen & dinette. Second floor: three bedrooms, verandah. Apply: No. 125, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

**BARGAIN**  
vacating flat COMPLETING FURNISHINGS FOR:  
Period living room Dining room Bedroom  
Apply: MARX, 13 Rehov Alifan, Jerusalem. From Sunday, August 14, 4-6 p.m.

**INDUSTRIAL FIRM**  
in Jerusalem.  
REQUIRES CLERK (male or female) Familiar with bookkeeping. Fluent in Hebrew (English an asset). Experienced in industrial office work. For particulars apply: "Industrial Firm," P.O.B. 557, Jerusalem.

**SECRETARY-TYPIST**  
HEBREW-ENGLISH  
Required  
for air-conditioning Consulting Engineer's office in North Tel Aviv.  
For appointment please phone 53061, Tel Aviv, between 8 a.m.-1 p.m.

**Vacancy for part-time**  
**Teacher of English**  
for morning classes of first-year University students in Tel Aviv.  
Candidates should be University graduates with experience in teaching English in Israel. Applications, accompanied by curriculum vitae, to be sent to P.O.B. 1255, Jerusalem, in envelopes marked "Vacancy for English Teacher."

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# Israel Welcomes Nepal's Premier

Led Fight Against Despotism of the Ranas

By David H. Cohen, M.K.

TODAY Israel welcomes a distinguished leader and a fine man, the Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr. B.P. Koirala. I had the great pleasure of being a guest of his country only a short time ago, as a delegate of the party which he heads. One cannot presume to give a comprehensive description of Nepal after a stay of seven days, all of which were spent in the capital city of Kathmandu; but no more time is actually required to form an idea of this legendary country, with its magnificent scenery from the Himalaya ranges in the north to the tropical nature preserve of Tarai on the Indian frontier in the south. Nor need you spend more than a few days in Nepal in order to learn to know and respect the character of its people, whose ascetic appearance, lean and muscular bodies and serious and meditative countenances, the legacy of the wondrous Hindu and Buddhist faiths, reflect the hardships of a wild and mountainous country where burdens must still be carried on men's backs.

If there is a nation which sits its bread by the sweat of its brow it is the Nepalese people, the nature of whose land has fostered in them tenacity, self-sacrifice and bravery. It is no coincidence that Nepal is an independent country that has never known the conqueror's yoke; and it is no coincidence that its Gurkha sons are renowned throughout Asia as fearless warriors loyal and devoted to their task.

Koirala is typical of the best in his people. No one can fail to be impressed by the radiant personality of this noble Brahmin, whose grave and thoughtful face can also break into a pleasant and gentle smile by his slight and like body, his slow and quiet speech. And he is, indeed, a man to whom an historic task has fallen and on whose shoulders it continues to rest.

**Tyranny of the Ranas**  
For Nepal, which had been able to protect her freedom from the onslaught of powerful empires to the north and south, was plunged for over a century in servitude to one of its own feudal families, the powerful and despotic Ranas, who held even the king in servitude in their way. The office of Prime Minister was theirs by inheritance, as well as all the ministries, the post of Commander-in-Chief and all the high offices in the civil service. To all intents and purposes, the whole country was their estate and the state exchequer their private purse.

The forfeiture of all their freedoms and their subjugation to the Ranas was like a gaping wound to the Nepalese, as if they were in bondage to a foreign occupant; and the Koirala family was one of those who carried the flag of rebellion high against this seemingly invincible regime. B.P. Koirala and his father, a bigoted and despotic patriot who would not give in to despotism—and paid the price of their devotion to the people in suffering, including the loss of all their privileges and long prison sentences. B.P.'s father died in torment in Kathmandu's jail. B.P. himself became a

rebel and a martyr while still a young man. He left the country and took refuge in India, but from time to time he would return to the frontier and kindle the fires of rebellion anew among the young people whom he had organized as an underground. He also joined Gandhi's freedom movement and took part in the campaign of resistance against British rule. Loyal to Gandhi's famous principles, he spent years in Indian prisons. Anyone who has had the good fortune to meet the men who lead India's state and people today, most of whom were incarcerated for years in British jails, realizes the importance of these moral and intellectual leaders.

It is clear that the years which B.P. Koirala spent in the company of the Indian leaders have a profound influence on him and inspired in him a special way of thinking. Particularly apparent is the personal influence of his distinguished leader and friend, Jayaprakash Narayan, one of India's profoundest thinkers and founders of her Socialist party.

After India had received her independence, B.P. Koirala dedicated himself again entirely to the organization of resistance to the Ranas' rule. In 1960 he and his colleagues succeeded in carrying out a

daring plot in which the King himself was involved. The coup deposed the Prime Minister, scattered the Rana family to the winds, restored the venerable King to his rightful place and freed him from the tradition under which he had been a prisoner in his own palace for generations.

Planning and organization, devotion and daring had borne fruit, and the country was freed from despotic rule. But several years had to elapse before democratic institutions could be established in a monarchic regime and among a people that had never known the meaning of popular rule in the modern sense. And when the day came to hold free and democratic elections, the people indicated their confidence in the Nepalese Socialist Congress Party by giving it nearly 80 out of the 109 seats in Parliament. Koirala became Prime Minister.

**Plans for Development**  
The Nepalese nation is now working hard to raise its standard of living. Mr. Koirala's Socialist Government is preparing plans for agricultural and industrial development in the particularly difficult conditions of Nepal's rugged terrain and decades of neglect in the fields of education, culture and development. Those who have been privileged, however, to

see the nation's serious-minded and energetic leaders at their conference and to sense in the temples of their ancient capital, the eternal values of their faith and their culture, are certain that if the people of Nepal and their King continue to put their trust in these leaders, their efforts will be crowned with success. All the peoples and all the free movements that believe in mutual aid among nations are in duty bound to give the Nepalese nation their assistance.

Mr. Koirala first visited Israel two years ago before he became Prime Minister. Moshe Sharett, Reuven Barak, a few other Israelis and I had the opportunity to talk to him at length and to meet him at international socialist conferences. Each time we were impressed by his nobility and the power of his personality, and each time we were happy to find a common language with him in our common aspirations for liberty, equality and a democratic society based on man's freedom. We rejoiced when in his first year of office the Prime Minister of Nepal saw to the establishment of diplomatic relations and the strengthening of personal contacts with our country. I am confident that the State of Israel, its leaders and its people, will welcome Mr. Koirala as an honored guest and a friend.

# Coalition Stability

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Deputy Minister says that the first session of the Knesset was a particularly quiet one, coming as it did after the stormy election campaign. Despite dark predictions, the paper adds, the wide Coalition proved its stability. "At the beginning of the Fourth Knesset there is a feeling that not only is there no alternative national leadership, but there is also no alternative course," the paper declares.

The Knesset accomplished a great deal in the field of law-making, the paper adds, mentioning laws on national land, the work of local authorities, shipping, youth, adoption and desertion.

Hamedia (Agudat Yisrael) calls the new adoption law a slap in the face to the religious parties in the Coalition. "The Knesset (non-party) does not feel that a parliamentary commission would be the proper body to investigate the fall of the Old City of Jerusalem during the War of Independence. But there is nevertheless a strong desire, the paper adds, for authoritative information about various episodes of the war in which Israel was not successful."

Hamedia (National Religious) says that the Opposition also knew, when it proposed the setting up of a parliamentary commission, in an atmosphere of politics it could be almost impossible to gain an understanding of what happened then. Anyone has the right to write an article or book about events of the recent past, but these are not matters for investigating com-

mittees, the paper declares. Future generations may be able to evaluate them more correctly, the paper adds.

Hebrew (Heter Movement) says that the establishment of the Air Force was a wonderful achievement, particularly because in the pre-State period Jewish youth had little chance of learning aeronautical skills. Ze'ev Jabotinsky, the paper adds, from the beginning of the Mandatory period called on Jewish youth to enter this field.

Lamachav (Abdu Ha'avoda) welcomes the recent improvement in the employment situation and the consequent reduction in the number of relief workers. There is now a greater opportunity to tackle the problem of providing work for the handicapped, the paper continues.

The paper praises the work done in the field of vocational training.

Haboker (General Zionist) expresses surprise at the Minister of Commerce and Industry's comments on the bureaucratic obstacles to raising exports. Who is better able to simplify export procedures? The paper asks. The bureaucratic obstacles are in fact organically connected with the policy of making exports conditional on the issuance of licenses.

At Hamishmar (Mapam) is still not satisfied with the revised conditions proposed by American companies for investment in the Dead Sea Works. It feels that they "do not fully protect Israel's national interest."

# MARGINAL COMMENT LAOS LABYRINTH

By George Leonof

THE scanty information from Laos, practically cut off from direct communication with the rest of the world after Tuesday's coup, offers little basis for judging the extent to which the surrection has spread to the rest of the country from Vientiane, the capital. Nor is there a clear indication how far off neutralist centre lie the tendencies of the Revolutionary Committee which has seized power under the leadership of a politically obscure junior officer, Captain Kong Le. Some members of the committee are better known, but they include both such men as General Amkha Soukavong, who directed operations against the Communist-led Pathet Lao rebels on the North Vietnam border last year, and Kinim Pholsena, avowed leftist who heads the Peace Party. The inclusion of ex-Premier Souvanna Phouma, further confuses the Committee's political identity.

**STATEMENTS** issued by the Revolutionary Committee, however, leave no doubt that this latest explosion in South-East Asia has come as a reaction to the regime which has ruled the country since the conclusion of the Indo-China War in 1954, by precarious balance between pro-Western politicians and right-wing elements of the Army. Lying in the shadow of the Chinese colossus and constantly threatened internally by the Pathet Lao movement, tiny Laos has sought to maintain itself as a neutral, not neutralist, nation—a position described as "not of neutrality between two military blocs."

**FOR** Laos, the distinction was as fine as to be academic. Unlike its southern neighbor, Cambodia, which has no common frontier with Communist states, Laos faced a mounting threat from the border-based Pathet Lao, who received supplies and, when hard-pressed, readily shelter from North Vietnam. As the threat intensified, the Laos Government turned to the U.S. for help, and it has received abundant quantities of financial, economic and military help from America. Nevertheless, the rebel pressure mounted, and last September the Government appealed to the United Nations for assistance, charging North Vietnam with at least indirect aggression. The Security Council dispatched a special subcommittee for an on-the-spot investigation, and although on November 6 the subcommittee said it had not clearly established interference by North Vietnam, rebel pressure abated after the inquiry. Subsequently, it became clear that even "neutrality between two military blocs" had, for Laos, little real meaning, and expressed itself mainly in its unwillingness formally to join the South-East Treaty Organization.

**CAPTAIN** Kong Le's denunciation of foreign interference, and his demand that all foreign troops must leave Laos, appears aimed both at the 5,000 French soldiers still in the country and the 700 American military advisers and technicians there supervising the grant of military assistance. The policy of "neutrality" he suggests seems to indicate a rapprochement with the Pathet Lao and a compromise that would permit their political party, Neo Lao Hak Kat (Lao Patriotic Front) again to participate in the government.

**IN** 1965 Pathet Lao, which a year earlier with Vietnam help had established control in the two northern provinces of Phong Saly and San Neua, opened talks with the Laos Government aimed at obtaining legal status for their political movement throughout the country in return for the surrender of the rebel forces. A settlement was reached towards the end of 1967 under which the two provinces were to be restored to the control of the central government, some 1,500 of the Pathet Lao army of 8,000 be absorbed in the national armed forces, and the remainder demobilized. In return Neo Lao Hak Kat was recognized as a political party and obtained two ministries, one of them for the Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanou Vong. Working rapidly, by 1968, the new party augmented its strength by winning nine out of the 13 seats it contested in supplementary elections for 20 new seats in parliament. In addition, it dominated a "neutralist" opposition bloc of 19 deputies—this in a total Assembly membership of 59.

**AT** the same time, Pathet Lao neglected its commitment to integrate part of its troops and demobilize the rest, and in May last year Government units resorted to force to obtain the surrender of one Pathet Lao battalion. They could not disarm the remainder, and some two months later fighting broke out which resulted in the Government's appeal to the U.N. Prince Souphanou Vong and seven other "Patriotic Front" deputies were detained on suspicion of treason. They were never charged, but the police refused to release them on the grounds that they feared the Prince and his henchmen might be assassinated. A sign that fresh trouble was brewing first came a little more than two months ago when, on May 24, it was announced that Souphanou Vong along with the seven other Neo Lao Hak Kat deputies and eight more political detainees had escaped from their prison camp outside Vientiane. The circumstances of their escape were never adequately explained.

Jerusalem, August 28.

# PARIS LETTER FUEL FOR A DYING FIRE

By Maurice Carr

**THE** French are not shouting the news from the rooftops; but at long last they have the F.L.N. revolt pretty much under control, both militarily and politically.

**Outside** Algeria, it is a different story. The international ramifications of the rebellion have spread, dangerously. When the uprising started, nearly six years ago, it was inspired by and directed from Cairo. Today a large part of the world is more or less involved.

**Just** beyond the borders of Algeria, F.L.N. armies camp with impunity, and even lord it, in Tunisia and Morocco. Many Afro-Asian nations have pledged themselves—albeit for the sake of rhetoric rather than practical effect—to provide "volunteers" for an F.L.N. International Brigade. Communist China has offered to reinforce the F.L.N. with arms and men dispatched via Egypt, Libya and Tunisia. And what Peking yells, Moscow has begun to mutter.

**New Strategy**  
Consider, first, the internal situation. The position in Algeria has changed vastly since de Gaulle's accession to power. Previously the French army employed a defensive strategy. Half a million troops were spread very thin, to form a largely static country-wide network. The theory was that the insurgents would be caught in its coils. In practice, as the mesh was wide, the RFLN bands were able to harass or ignore the French forces at will. It looked as if "belligerent co-existence" between the two adversaries might go on until doomsday.

Then, under Gaullist leadership, the French adopted a new offensive strategy. While

for economic reasons, overall effectiveness were somewhat reduced, powerful mobile columns were formed and thrown into action, to crush the F.L.N. systematically first in one region, then another. As each area was thus cleared, its protection was entrusted to lightly armed detachments of loyalist Moslems. Ideally, every village was to be defended by its own inhabitants.

So effective has this procedure proved, that in the greater part of Algeria today civilian traffic flows on highways and byways unscathed and unmolested. Two-thirds of the municipalities in the country are being administered by Moslem mayors backed by a majority of Moslem councillors. Industrialization is being pressed as fast as technical know-how can be mobilized. New factories are starting up at the average rate of two a day. Powered as they are or will be by cheap gas from the Sahara, they are reckoned to become profitable investments.

The rebel contingents, on the other hand, are in a bad way. No longer are they able anywhere in Algeria to operate in battalion strength. They have been suffering frightful casualties. They find themselves, moreover, cut off from their Tunisian and Moroccan bases by the strongly-guarded, electrified fences that the French have erected all along the eastern and western frontiers of Algeria.

**Appeal to Reason**  
None the less, the F.L.N. campaign of terrorism continues, as exemplified by the massacre the other day of bathers on a holiday beach. Moslems as well as Christians and Jews being among the victims slain or maimed indiscriminately. Such activity

is as difficult to stamp out as is gangsterism in any, even the most civilized society. What is to be done about it?

De Gaulle has tried, through an appeal to reason, to convince the F.L.N. chieftains that they have everything to gain by acceptance of his three-stage peace plan: a cease-fire agreement, followed by negotiations with all sections of Algerian opinion to establish the terms of a referendum, and finally the holding of the referendum in which the Algerian people will freely choose their own national status.

**"Algerian Algeria"**  
The French President has declared his personal preference for an "Algerian Algeria linked with France." This formula can be translated into plain language as follows: The essential characteristic of Algeria is its multi-racial composition. Hence the overriding need is to promote equality between its diversified communities—Arabs, Berbers, Kabyls, Mzabites, Jews, Christians of European stock—who should be constitutionally assured of adequate representation on the country's democratically elected administrative bodies. Suitable provincial assemblies should be set up and capped off by a parliament and government in Algiers, the capital. The "Algerian Algeria" should enjoy home rule, assuming full responsibility for its domestic affairs; but diplomacy, defense and currency should be jointly taken care of by France and Algeria through federal institutions specially created for the purpose.

Meanwhile, there is no other sensible way out of the imbroglio than the Gaullist "Algerian Algeria linked with France." There are two extremist solutions, both of which de Gaulle views with the utmost distaste because

of their inhumanity. The one "allies" At the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly, the rebel representatives hope to stampede world opinion with the brandished threat of Communist intervention in Algerian affairs. The menace is not a very real one, but it can be given the appearance of reality by war in France.

The United Nations, to judge by its past record, might be naive enough to panic and recommend Congo-like treatment for Algeria.

Algeria, though, is not the Congo. And de Gaulle is de Gaulle. He was prepared last January to risk civil war in France rather than surrender to the European integrationists who manned the barricades in Algiers with army connivance. The same taken, nothing will move de Gaulle to knuckle under to the F.L.N. demand for instant independence, or to yield to external interference of any kind. He is convinced that the one and only commonsense, humane and feasible course, which he has mapped out for Algeria, will reconcile all its inhabitants sooner or later. Sooner, if the United Nations wisely holds aloof; later if it inconsiderately heaps fuel on a new dying conflagration.

**Logic of the Situation**  
Slowly, reluctantly, the F.L.N. leaders are coming to terms with the inescapable logic of the situation. The new Algeria, which de Gaulle proposes to them, is to be swiftly emancipated socially and economically from the African to the European level, and its political freedoms, large from the outset, are bound to grow as time goes on.

At the recent cease-fire talks in Meun near Paris, the F.L.N. tried to "pull a fast one." The price they asked for the laying down of their arms was that de Gaulle should recognize them as the sole valid spokesmen of the entire Moslem population in Algeria. He refused. He could not do otherwise, for to accept would have been to make a mockery of his promise of Algerian self-determination: the F.L.N. represent an unknown part, but by no means the whole of the Moslem community.

Enfeebled as they are within Algeria, the F.L.N. are being encouraged to intransigence by their foreign

**Reader's Letter**  
**TRUMPET CALL**  
Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — I wish to thank the L.P.O. for its excellent choice of an exceptionally fine first trumpet in the performance of "La Forza del Destino" at the Binyamin Ha'oma on July 21, although Mr. Tchanan had made condemnatory remarks about the trumpet in his review of your issue of July 24.

May Mr. Boehm never have the discomfort of having to sit through a concert played by the Philadelphia Orchestra or The New York Philharmonic; for if he does, he will find the same "clanging and braying" blaring tone in not only the trumpet, but the whole brass section.

Yours, etc.  
A. GRAM  
Tel Aviv (Philadelphia), July 25.

**Beach Queen Contest 1960**  
"RIVIERA" — Bat Yam  
SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 13, 1960 at 8.30  
TICKETS: at "Rohaba," 98 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel. 3800  
"Le'an" Tel. 5157  
"Riviera" Bat Yam.

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Communication with our Lod office will be carried out through the Ramle office at the same number.  
Consumers wishing to notify our Lod or Ramle offices concerning urgent cases of disturbance in the supply of current should phone our Ramle office, Tel. 94113, if they receive no reply from the Ramle number.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**  
To tourists who arrived in Israel by charter planes arranged by Messrs.  
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Those not yet registered for their return flight should please register with our temporary Branch Office  
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Immediately, as otherwise we do not undertake the responsibility for arranging their return trip to the U.S.A.

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Pazgas is now extending the development of this new system of metered gas supply to Haifa and Jerusalem through central installations for 420 apartments now under construction by the Agaf Shikun and private contractors.

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  - THE PRINCIPAL OF THE DEBENTURES WILL BE REDEEMED within 10 years as from the month of June, 1963 — the Bearer Debentures by drawing of lots, and the Registered Debentures by the redemption of one-tenth thereof every year.
  - THE PRINCIPAL OF THE DEBENTURES AND THE INTEREST THEREON WILL BE LINKED TO THE EXTENT OF ONE-HALF THEREOF TO THE PRICE OF THE DOLLAR AND TO THE EXTENT OF THE REMAINING ONE-HALF THEREOF TO THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.
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  - THE INCOME TAX ON THE INTEREST OF THE DEBENTURES AND (for a period of 10 years) ON THE DIVIDEND ON THE PREFERRED SHARES WILL NOT EXCEED 25%.
- Copies of the Prospectus issued by the Company in connection with the subscription for the Debentures are available at all Banks.
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# Dov Joseph Recalls Siege of Jerusalem

By Sroya Shapiro

**REMAINS** of the Jewish Agency's role in the siege of Jerusalem, as recounted by Dov Joseph, the Jewish Agency's former head, in a new book, "The Siege of Jerusalem," published by the Jewish Agency Press.

Dr. Joseph, the strong, direct, and difficult man, a lawyer by profession and a Zionist by vocation, the present Ambassador of the Jewish Agency in London, was one of the few members of the Jewish Agency Executive who remained in Jerusalem after the city was besieged by Arab forces in 1948.

At the Zionist Council session in Tel Aviv, in April, Dr. Joseph received a clear brief to act as Chairman of the civilian authority in Jerusalem. He was flown to the Dead Sea Potash works, and taken up to Jerusalem, one of the last potash convoys that came through to Jerusalem escorted by British soldiers.

Dr. Joseph's account of the siege of Jerusalem and the subsequent months is clear and authoritative. It is based partly on his own notes made shortly after the events, and supplemented by information published subsequently. It is also a legal statement, a will to answer many open and implied questions that might be posed by critics. Even his opponents will admit that Dr. Joseph states the issues clearly.

Dr. Joseph was not responsible for the conduct of military operations. His main concern was with the civilian areas and he deplores the fact that there was not sufficient contact between the military and civilian authorities.

Although he was known to his contemporaries as the man who successfully organized the equitable distribution of foodstuffs and other essential commodities in besieged Jerusalem, it was his political work which seems more important today. As head of the civilian authority, and later as the Military Governor of Jerusalem, it was he who dealt with the Conciliation Commission and the United Nations Mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte. Dr. Joseph clearly saw the British lurking in the background, and the main branches of the economy. At the same time he wished to analyze the economic activities to draw conclusions about the scope of progress, the impact of autonomous, and "imposed" elements on the economic thinking and policy of Government.

But Dr. Joseph remarks, there was no identity of purpose between the U.N. and the British. Count Bernadotte and the Conciliation Commission even more so, were toying with the idea of an International Jerusalem. The British were cool to the idea of internationalization and were set upon keeping Jerusalem Arab, that is in the hands of "their" King Abdullah. It was against these encroachments on Jewish Jerusalem that Dr. Joseph had to fight a political battle, while the Hagana and later the Israel Defense Forces fought in the field.

Dr. Joseph is very outspoken about his antagonists. He says the conditions were of the calibre, the circumstances required. They failed to understand that conditions had changed overnight in the Eternal City. One of them,

the American Consul, John Macdonald, was openly hostile, taking his lead from the British. Dr. Joseph remarks that Count Bernadotte was persuaded by the British to overstep his terms of reference by proposing a plan of his own which was in fact a revised form of a British plan. He was clearly favouring the Arabs. Dr. Joseph says, as were all foreign representatives in Jerusalem.

Dr. Joseph is an outspoken about his fellow Israelis. He remarks about Aluf Shaul, then O.C. Jerusalem Area, have been interpreted by the daily press to mean that he believed the Old City could have been held under different military leadership. What one finds in the book, suggests Aluf Shaul failed to understand the unorthodox way the army and civilians intermingled in the Old City. Without criticizing the military direction of the campaign, Dr. Joseph suggests that it was just as essential to organize the non-fighting inhabitants of the Old City as it was to give clear directives to the fighters. Indeed, it was the civilians who forced the 40-odd armed Hagana men in the Old City to surrender to the Arab Legion.

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# Francois Villon, Rebel and Poet

By J. Millner

**FRANCOIS VILLON** (1431-1463) was a French poet, born in Paris near Paris. He was a member of the French Renaissance movement. He was a member of the French Renaissance movement. He was a member of the French Renaissance movement.

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selected poems, translated into Hebrew by Reuven Tsur. The book is attractive, arranged in good taste and would appeal to the most discriminating reader.

The late Itzhak Shenhav attempted to translate into Hebrew part one of Villon's "Testaments." He succeeded in large measure, though he was principally a very talented prose writer. The present translation, Reuven Tsur, has given us a work of great sensitivity and literary merit, having rendered for the reader in Hebrew the deep pathos and tears of repentance of poor Francois, which are bound to move us even today.

**French Masterpiece**

A remarkable record of this last experience is his poem called "Ballade des Hangards" certainly one of the most brilliant pieces of French poetry, a masterpiece even among poetic works of modern times. It is this ballad which introduces the all too thin volumes of Villon's

"Men, brother men, that after us yet live; For let your hearts too hard against us be; For if some pity of us poor men ye give, The sooner God shall take of you pity."

Here are no lies or lies strong up you see, And here the flesh that all too well we fed Bit by bit eaten and rotten, rent and shred, And see the bones grow dust and ash within; Let no man laugh at us as discomfited, But pray to God that he forgive us all."

(Trans. by John Payne)

Villon did not plead only for himself but for his unfortunate comrades sentenced to hang together with him; at times even for the sins of all mankind.

It is not an easy task to translate into Hebrew the medieval language of Villon with its many allusions to Christianity as compared to his personal sorrow and suffering. The translation has been remarkably well. It is to be regretted that the

beautiful ballad well known to English lovers of poetry who are not aware of the fact that the basic problems confronting immigrants are the same, but it throws into favourable light this country's absorption machine, with all its faults. When we remember the relative poverty of Israel and the wealth of Britain, we can only be shocked to read that it took several years before any serious attempt was made to apprise the intending migrants with the true facts of what awaited them in Eretz Israel. The absence of efficient reception machinery, pimps and touts were able to snare unwary teenage girls to brothels, straight from the port or railway stations. In the cases of immigrants literally left without a roof over their heads were not isolated. Fortunately the pain of the West Indian living in England today has been smoothed somewhat. Before leaving his home he now knows more or less what to expect, he is met on arrival in Britain and is directed to temporary accommodation and the local employment exchange.

As all immigrants in Britain pay their own fares and after a few days in a charity hostel must find their own accommodation, it can be seen that the cost to the taxpayer is minimal. In spite of this the opposition to their coming continues.

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Published in London

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## Psychology, Plastic Vision And Roots in Cult

Frederberg

CONTEMPORARY FORMS... The artist's work is a reflection of his inner world, a world of intense emotions and a deep understanding of the human condition. His paintings are a journey into the subconscious, a exploration of the depths of the human mind. The use of plastic forms and psychological concepts in his work is a testament to his unique vision and his ability to transcend the boundaries of traditional art.

### Levanon's Landscapes

AMONG the pictures in Levanon's exhibition... The landscapes are a reflection of the artist's deep connection to his homeland. Each painting captures a different aspect of the land, from the rolling hills to the bustling city streets. The use of color and light in these works is masterful, creating a sense of depth and atmosphere that draws the viewer into the scene.

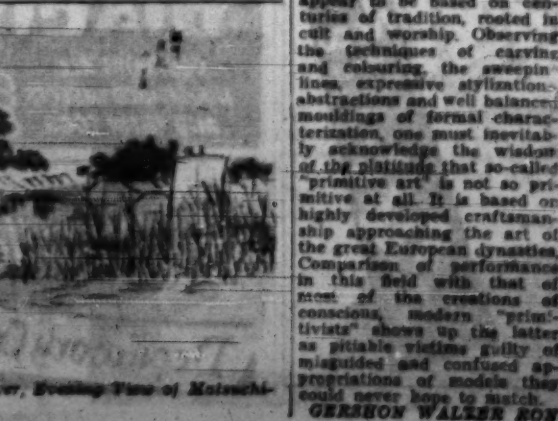


MOEDRAI LEVANON: "Waters of Neftoch" (Gouache). From the artist's exhibition currently on display at Eisa Gallery.

### African Art Comes to Jerusalem

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Golda Meir, has announced that a collection of African art will be exhibited in Jerusalem. The collection, which includes works from various African countries, is a testament to the rich cultural heritage of the continent. The exhibition is a rare opportunity for the public to see these masterpieces up close.

The preoccupation with so-called "primitive" art began with modern painting's attempt to break through accepted modes of conception. This produced the reversion to the models to be found in archaic cultures and among contemporary primitive peoples. Research in traditions established outside the bounds of European civilization led to the foundation of an acknowledged, new art-style which has meanwhile crystallized its own conventions.



HELENE CURTIS: "Savanna River, Evening View of Matoshi" (1954).

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Helene Curtis

## Fuel Flows Through Forbidding Terrain

Oil flows direct from Eilat to Haifa refiner today through a new sixteen-inch pipeline complete last month by Sotol Beach Overseas and Construction and Harbour Works Ltd. Shown here are construction steps along section of Eilat-Beersheba link. Substantial savings in cost of pumping and in materials were effected by choosing a more direct route for the larger pipe, enabling directly over hills and bluffs rather than making long circuits around them.



## FORTY DAYS SOJOURN IN THE HOLY LAND

# A Travel Diary of Sir Moses Montefiore

By Dr. S. U. KAHON

JERUSALEM's centenary year is also the 75th anniversary of the death of the man who did so much to revive the city - Sir Moses Montefiore, champion of Jewish emancipation, staunch defender of Jewish rights in all countries, precursor of the Jewish national movement and leader in the practical colonization of the Holy Land.

Sir Moses, who died on July 28, 1885, at the age of nearly 101, paid seven visits to this country, the first in 1837, and the last in 1875, when he was 91 years old. The journey to Eilat Yisrael during the last century was fraught with considerable danger, ranging from pirates on the high seas to cholera. The same of travel in the early part of the 19th century can be judged from the fact that Sir Moses and his wife Judith were forced to make a trip of eight months to spend no more than eight days in Jerusalem!

Sir Moses has left us a "Narrative of a Forty Days Sojourn in the Holy Land" - his last journey in July and August of 1875. It took the nonagenarian traveller no less than four days to travel from Jaffa to Jerusalem. Sir Moses and his party left on a Wednesday. In three hours they had reached Ramle, where they spent the night. They left in the afternoon of the following day for Bab-el-Wad. The road was in such

a bad state that it "made us sometimes feel as though we were on the point of being thrown out of the carriage altogether." The party spent Friday and Saturday at Bab-el-Wad. "We waited for the rising of the moon and at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock we started for Jerusalem." Two Beduins in full speed dashed along from behind some hidden rock and caused Sir Moses a moment of anxiety, which, however, was soon relieved by greetings of "Shalom Aleichem" and a happy and blessed week to you! The "Beduin" proved to be emissaries sent from Jerusalem to greet the distinguished guest.

**Great Was My Delight**  
His arrival within the City caused Sir Moses profound joy. "Great was my delight when I considered that but a few years had passed since the time when not one Jewish family was living outside the gate of Jerusalem - not a single house to be seen, and now I behold almost a city, Jerusalem, springing up with buildings, some of them as fine as any in Europe. Surely I exclaimed, we are approaching the time to witness the realization of God's hallowed promises unto Zion!"

Sir Moses' delight is understandable. He himself properly speaking was the founder of the New Jerusalem. He had been instrumental in the establishment of the first quarter outside the walls, in 1859 - Mishkenot-

Shananim, later renamed Yemin Moshe in his honour. Sir Moses had served as executor of Judah Touro, an American Jew who had bequeathed \$5,000 - at that



SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE

time a very large sum of money - for the building of almshouses in Jerusalem. In his Diary Sir Moses notes that this sum of \$5,000 cost him very much, for he added money of his own, besides collecting funds from others for the implementation of the project.

In many fields indeed Sir Moses was a pioneer. He planted the first Jewish orange grove. It was thanks to his initiative that the first houses of the New Jerusalem were built. He established the first trade school in the city, and also the first printing press and windmill.

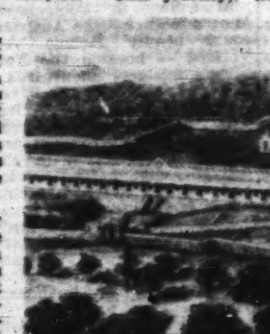
**Source of Encouragement**  
His influence, however, extended far beyond the diverse constructive projects he undertook. His repeated visits over a period of half a century, the active correspondence he conducted, the subsidies he granted personally and out of funds he collected in times of distress, constituted an unending source of encouragement to the tiny Jewish community of Eilat Yisrael. His concern for the Jews of Eilat Yisrael was constant and was one of the most important features of his political and social activity.

This activity, indeed, extended to many countries. In England itself, Sir Moses, as President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews for over 40 years, championed the struggle for the elimination of the last obstacles to the full equality of the Jews, especially the right of Jews to take the oath on the Old Testament when elected to the House of Commons. "In effect the necessity to take the oath on both the Old and the New Testaments barred the entry of Jews into the British Parliament. In the concluding years of his life Sir Moses was gratified to witness the grant of a Lordship to a Jew, to Nathaniel Rothschild, the first Jew to reach this rank. Nathaniel Rothschild was a relative by marriage of Sir Moses. The latter's wife, born Judith Cohen, was a sister of the wife of Nathan Mayer Rothschild.

On the international scene we find Sir Moses first active in 1840 when he succeeded together with Adolphe Cremieux to Egypt, Syria and Turkey, to defend the Jews of Damascus against

the ritual murder libel. Sir Moses was successful in obtaining a Firman from Mohammed Ali, then ruler of Egypt, for the release of the Jews who had been jailed in Syria, and another Firman addressed to him by the Sultan denouncing the strongest terms the charge of ritual murder, made against the Jews as a blood libel. "The Jewish nation shall be protected and defended," says the Firman, copies of which were handed personally by Sir Moses to Cardinal Rivarola in Rome, King Louis Philippe in Paris and Queen Victoria in London.

In 1848 Sir Moses visited Moscow. The immediate purpose of his mission was to secure the abrogation of an ukase expelling the Jews from a certain frontier zone. Sir Moses, however, did not hesitate to ask the Czar to grant the Jews equal rights with all other subjects of the Empire. This journey, no



An early engraving of Yemin Moshe.

less than those which had preceded it in the Orient, was marked by considerable personal danger and one member of Sir Moses' entourage lost his life during the crossing of a frozen river. Sir Moses paid another visit to Russia in 1872 and was gratified to note the improvement that had come about in the position of the Jews since his previous visit. Twenty years before, when a wave of pogroms engulfed Russia in 1851, Sir Moses then almost a centenarian, wanted to make another visit to Russia. To the remonstrances of his friends he replied: "If necessary I will be carried there. Take me in my carriage to the train, put me on board ship, take me again on the train, and then in St. Petersburg I will be carried into the presence of the Emperor. Nothing shall prevent me from serving my unfortunate brethren if I can be of use to them."

**Pious Entourage**  
Moses Montefiore was first and foremost a man who loved his people, to whom he dedicated himself entirely. He was a fervent and pious Jew, strictly observant of Jewish religious practice. On his journeys he was accompanied by a shofet and cook, by a rabbi of Jews and a Sefer Torah, besides his physician and secretaries. At Ramsgate he built his own synagogue. He never allowed his civic duties to interfere with his observance of Jewish laws and precepts. "The day I enter on my office - Sheriff of London and Middlesex," writes Sir Moses, "is my New Year. I shall therefore have to walk to Westminster instead of going in my state carriage." On this occasion the official inauguration banquet, which was always held on September 20, was postponed out of deference to Sir Moses, as Yom Kippur fell on that day. "The Sabbath," writes Sir Moses, "has always been a particular object of delight to me. Every Friday as the Sabbath was setting in I could light my Sabbath lamp which I always carried with me and I often had the satisfaction of seeing the seven lights, emblems of the seven days of creation and the seventh day of rest, burn as late as midnight."

**Sedan Chair Excursion**  
In 1864 he undertook a journey to Morocco (which entailed an eight-day journey by sedan chair). En route he was granted an audience by Queen Isabella of Spain and on his return by the Emperor Napoleon III. The Sultan of Morocco published an Imperial Edict enjoining in unambiguous terms, equitable treatment of the Jews.

In 1867 he was in Bucharest to see Prince Charles of Hohenzollern in an effort to improve the conditions of the Jews of Rumania. In this city Sir Moses and the members of his party were especially threatened with murder. Standing in front of an open window facing an angry mob that was milling in front of his hotel Sir Moses said:

"Fire away. If you like. I came here in the name of justice and humanity to plead the cause of innocent sufferers. Prince Charles received Sir Moses courteously and sent him a letter making certain promises, which unfortunately were not kept. The high regard in which he was held in Great Britain assured Sir Moses of the help of British representative abroad in all his missions. Indeed he was the first Jew to become a Sheriff of the City of London, in 1871, in the same year he received a knighthood at the hand of Queen Victoria, who made him a baronet in 1876. "In consideration of your high character and eminent position in the ranks of a loyal and estimable class of Her Majesty's subjects, agreeing with you in religious profession, and in the hope that it may aid your truly benevolent efforts to improve the social condition of the Jews in



An early engraving of Yemin Moshe.

other countries by tempered appeals to the justice and humanity of their rulers." In 1864 Sir Moses was granted the freedom of the City of London in recognition of his constant efforts, heavy sacrifices and arduous journeys to alleviate the suffering of the Jews and of men of every faith and nationality.

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## National Insurance Reviewed—

## Experience Proves Many Changes Needed

THE State of Israel may well be proud of the social insurance it provides. After only 13 years of existence, it is almost continuous to act on the principle that many changes and improvements are in order.

Aside from the amendments made by the Knesset in the National Insurance Law at the time it was passed in 1953, many changes have been effected in it since then and its scope has been expanded by legislation and regulations of the National Insurance Institute, the aim being to intensify the social welfare aspect of the law.

Insurance to cover widowhood, work accidents and motherhood insurance, the Reserve Soldiers' equalization fund and, last of all, the law providing for payments to large families, have prepared the ground for a general feeling of social security.

From the start, the public was favourably disposed toward the National Insurance Institute which has been extremely watchful of the beneficiaries' legal rights. During its 13 years of existence, the Institute has granted benefits to 330,000 mothers, 229,000 work accident casualties, 67,000 aged, 8,000 widows and 42,000 families (granted in 1954/55).

The benefits to large families have performed a particularly important function for social welfare, having aided 100,000 underprivileged children. Of special significance is the fact that a statistical breakdown of benefit recipients showed the following:

Employment Status of Beneficiary	Number	Average Number of Children
Regular salaried workers	13,451	5.0
Temporary salaried workers	10,583	5.6
Self-employed	4,232	5.4
Beneficiaries in immigrant villages	1,261	5.1
Unemployed	4,790	5.4

Note that regular salaried workers made up only about one-third of the total number. The facts and statistics published by the National Insurance Institute are the best testimonial to the Institute's achievements. But a field which still calls for reform is insurance for housewives. With regard to which the social welfare aspect has been almost completely neglected.

Social workers are agreed that when families are not completely insured, the woman is the first to suffer. Under

the opening of a special labour exchange for domestic workers, according to Mr. Israel Carmi, Director of the Tel Aviv Employment Service, was a move to wipe out the existing undesirable market. The area has been now open in the city. Mr. Carmi said, for private arrangements of all sorts, not only between housewives and women looking for work, but "other matters." A housewife coming to look for help there is befuddled by a dozen women who practically tear her to pieces. This has brought about the creation of private agencies who have notoriously exploited such women. Mr. Carmi said, requesting as high as 15 per cent commissions for placements, while black market exchanges developed for other purposes.

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heavy pressure from various women's organizations, a compromise plan for housewife insurance was agreed upon. Housewives were permitted to take out voluntary insurance by a specified date. It is common knowledge that voluntary insurance protects the strong members of society rather than the weak, yet this was the only type of insurance open to the housewife.

As payments for self-insurance are not an integral part of a household's monetary considerations as long as they are on a voluntary basis, it is not surprising that only 10,000 housewives (chiefly those least in need of insurance) took the trouble to meet the deadline. Actually, those who will be most in need of the social benefits involved were almost untouched by this compromise plan.

Even those who were insured have not received maximum coverage. On the con-

trary, accidents incurred during the housewife's work-day are not covered by work accident insurance. The housewife's work is not legally defined as "work" because she has no employer. Not only that, but she is not eligible for income tax deductions for disabilities incurred in such accidents.

Moreover, there is now a proposal that is gaining popularity in National Insurance circles which would completely deny the housewife her status as a worker. This will be done by redefining the housewife under the National Insurance Law as a "married woman who is not employed and does not work independently." The present definition is "a married woman who does not work except at home." I personally hope that the Knesset will not pass this dubious reform.

I also hope that two further shortcomings of the Insurance Law will be corrected. One is that while all women employed outside the home receive all the insurance benefits, without discrimination, women who stop working before the age of 60 and do not take out voluntary insurance as housewives within six months lose their right to old-age insurance no matter how many years they may have worked and paid premiums.

Another injustice is that voluntarily insured housewives must, upon being widowed, stop paying premiums. Their widowed benefits are then identical to those received by widows who have not paid voluntary insurance premiums. This is an instance of unjust equality, which levels downward rather than upward.

(This is the third in the series of news items by Hannab Lamdan. The others appeared on July 23 and 29.)

**Galilee Solomon**  
By Yeshayahu Ashai  
PATROLMAN Yosef Menahem, 30, doesn't like to talk about his work. In the year he has been patrolling his mountainous beat he has learned that one of his chief duties is discretion and tact concerning the infinite variety of problems brought to him by the residents of Ein Zeitim, Dalton, Keren, Ben-Zimra, Alona and the Circassian village of Rihaniya.

This young father of five, who came to Israel from Tripoli 11 years ago, works no definite shift, but must be ready for anything any time. And he is.

Patrolman Menahem's tact, patience, powers of persuasion and quiet control of explosive situations have won him the affection and respect of all, including the Circassians, in whose village he is also one of the family. He settles arguments between husbands and wives and prevents feuds between clans, writes letters for the illiterate, runs official errands for farmers who can't leave their chores, and was the first to tell everyone what to do about the foot-and-mouth disease epidemic.

Called from his home in Dalton to explain that "after all, we are all brothers — and why should we fight and open another file in the police station?" He doesn't like opening files, and does so only after much serious consideration.

Rabbi Goetz of Keren Ben-Zimra, the spiritual leader of the region, is enthusiastic about Menahem's "competence." We like him and respect him," he says. And it is similar to the view of his modest and helpfulness.

Not long ago, Menahem had the Dalton postman read aloud a letter addressed to a woman in which her daughter asked her to come and visit. The woman's husband refused to let her go until he was certain the request had actually been made. The husband convinced, the wife travelled.

And patrolman Menahem went on to other business.

**Domestic Letter Box**  
PLEASE HELP  
A SHORT time ago we moved to Givatayim, where the refuse bins of each house are situated along the streets, in view of the fact that passers-by are subjected to a not very agreeable sight and smell every 10-15 metres.

In our house, incidentally, the refuse bins are in a special, closed room. The smell inside the room is revolting, although the bins are rinsed out with water after they are emptied, and lysol put in. This room is situated directly underneath our flat, and every time its door is opened, our flat is pervaded by that stench, which goes away only some minutes after the door is closed again.

I would be very grateful if someone could advise me on how this smell could be eliminated.  
Givatayim, July 13.

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to look your best on the great day, LET **ANNETTA'S**  
MAGIC TOUCH  
lead you your most attractive hair style and the facial most suited to your face and personality. We will help dress you for the great occasion, and help you with veil and make-up.

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**DIACLO**  
DESTROYS ALL HOUSEHOLD INSECTS AND THEIR EGGS  
HAROLD A.S. ZURICH

**Depilatory Cream**  
SWISS  
Daily Shave

**Official Employment Agency Maid Service**  
By Diana Lerner  
THIS Tel Aviv housewife, who is able to afford it, can now find a maid by telephoning 6774, or going to 19 Rehov Brenner, where there is an official arm of the State Employment Service.

Opened in June, this bureau has been serving as a temporary agency for domestic workers from the roster of unskilled workers in the Labour Exchange and women recruited from among those who have been congregating in Allenby Road between King George and Rehov Brenner, waiting to be hired. Miss Lea Avari, who is in charge of the service, goes out into this area daily to get the women to come into the office to find employment. On the other hand, the Tel Aviv Employment Service, all of whom were placed, but there are new faces on this street daily who have learned to wait.

The opening of a special labour exchange for domestic workers, according to Mr. Israel Carmi, Director of the Tel Aviv Employment Service, was a move to wipe out the existing undesirable market. The area has been now open in the city. Mr. Carmi said, for private arrangements of all sorts, not only between housewives and women looking for work, but "other matters." A housewife coming to look for help there is befuddled by a dozen women who practically tear her to pieces. This has brought about the creation of private agencies who have notoriously exploited such women. Mr. Carmi said, requesting as high as 15 per cent commissions for placements, while black market exchanges developed for other purposes.

**Removal of Superfluous Hair**  
Guaranteed no after-growth  
FACIALS  
Cosmetic Courses for Apprentices  
Hermine Heilbrun  
12 Salford House Lane  
(Behind 24 Allenby Rd.)  
Tel. 5097, Tel. Aviv  
PLEASE NOTE: 3rd FLOOR

We would like to thank the Ministry of Commerce, the Government Tourist Office, all our clients and friends who honoured us by their presence at the **FASHION SHOWS** presented by us in cooperation with TELVA Models, ELANIT, ADEGO, GOTTIX, at the Kings and President Hotels, and convey our apologies to the many others who were unable to attend due to the lack of space.

"VIGO" will in the future, as well as in the past, strive to meet all your wishes to your utmost satisfaction, and will continue to be deserving of your trust.

Cordially yours,  
**VIGO**  
Jerusalem's Fashion Corner  
21 King George St.

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apple-blossom Shampoo  
a source of youth and beauty for your hair. Refreshes, dull, tired and dried hair, restores its elasticity and gives shine and fragrance of fresh apple blossoms. Wash your hair in its rich and fragrant lather. . . . Neca Apple Blossom Shampoo really puts Spring into your hair.

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**The Van Dongen Look**  
By Shanti Berlyne  
KEES Van Dongen, veteran Paris painter of beautiful women, whose heyday was in the Twenties, is undoubtedly the greatest single influence on the Paris couture collections. This statement may puzzle art-lovers, whose most vivid impression of Van Dongen's work is of elegant nude studies in a string of beads and nothing else, besides stockings, garters and high-heeled shoes. However, his clothed subjects, white-faced, owl-eyed and with small neat nose-curved heads, dressed in the simplest sheaths, are reflected time and time again in the new Paris look.

Curiously enough it was the and again back.

**The Smooth Silhouette**  
The bouffant hair-do, and its companion bee-hive, has been supplanted by the shingle. Kiss curls or stray wisps across the forehead break the smooth silhouette. Bye-bye make-up is sootier — the owl look — and make-up is whiter.

**New Light on Mayerling**  
HAMBURG (UPI). — A historical detective has brought forward the theory that Austrian Crown Prince Rudolf and his beloved friend Mary may have committed suicide at Mayerling because they discovered they had the same father.

Peter Postechner, of the Vienna State Museum, writing in the news weekly "Der Spiegel," said new research throws light on the suicide pact that has mystified the world since 1889.

According to Postechner, the beautiful Mary von Vetters was the illegitimate daughter of Rudolf's father, Austrian Emperor Franz Josef.

His theory radically differs from the commonly-accepted belief that Rudolf and his teen-age mistress took their own lives because Rudolf's wife refused a divorce, or because Rudolf had a political quarrel with his father.

Postechner said his 10 years of research had convinced him that Rudolf and Mary killed themselves when they learned their relationship was incestuous.

According to Postechner, Mary's mother, the Austrian court beauty Helene von Vetters — became the Emperor's mistress about 1868.

It was that year that Franz Josef's wife Elisabeth left him. It was also that year that Albin Vetters won an explained promotion in the foreign diplomatic service and almost stopped seeing his wife.

Postechner said records prove Vetters could not have fathered Mary, who was born 10 months and 12 days after her mother had last seen Vetters.

The historical detective said all went well for Mary until she was 17 and met the 31-year-old Crown Prince in November 1888. By early January 1889 they were lovers.

It was January 28, 1889, when Rudolf and his father had their famed verbal battle. Postechner said it was caused by the Emperor's wish to keep his son and his illegitimate daughter apart.

A few hours later, Rudolf and Mary slipped off to Mayerling, where they committed suicide by candlelight.

**Pen Friends**  
CERDIE D. MAHARTEN, 14, 29 Rosewood Place, Columbus 2, hobbies: stamps and sports; M. J. A. COREA, 14, of "Greenwich," Fitzhugh, Cal., hobbies: stamps, pictures, reading; M. V. N. ROTTER, 14, of St. Vincent Place, Columbus, hobbies: stamp collecting, swimming; all of Ceylon, and all students of St. Thomas' College, who to have pen friends in Israel.

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**Fashion Therapy Cures Insanity**  
By Harry M. Nelson  
OAKLAND, CAL. — An experiment to stage fashion shows for insane women here may set a new trend in psychiatric medicine. The fashion shows are now a current practice at Napa State Hospital of California. This new kind of therapy was conceived several months ago, when San Francisco's Fashion Group put on a full-scale fashion display for a selected group of Napa patients.

The purpose of the therapy is to recreate a patient's desire "to look her best," thus stimulating renewed interest in her surroundings.

Hazel Holly, Assistant Executive Director of the San Francisco Mental Health Association, initiated the project. "Hospital authorities have found," Miss Holly explained, "that the presence of a beauty parlor on hospital premises boosts patient morale. Staged fashion shows simply meant going a step further."

Fashion designers, artists, beauticians, models and poets volunteered their services for the novel therapy. San Francisco stores donated fabrics, patterns, cosmetics and costume jewelry.

Forty patients were divided into two equal groups, which met the fashion experts on three successive Fridays. The first meeting included personal fashion analysis — each patient was told what would look best on her, how clothes should be cut, and what colours and styles she should avoid.

The next two sessions brought discussions of foundation garments and poses, also instruction in make-up, hair styling and accessories. Artists drew individual fashion sketches for each patient.

With this background of instruction, patients were then given two weeks to style and make their own dresses from accessories and fabrics which were handed to them. Hospital attendants helped in the fitting and sewing.

The two-week period was climaxed by a full-scale fashion show, held in the Napa Hospital Auditorium, during which patients demonstrated their abilities. Of the 40 patients attending the classes, 25 finished their dresses on time and took part in the show. Four others finished on time, but were too agitated to participate.

Of the patients selected for Fashion Therapy, one-third were "acute" cases. The remainder were chronic patients, some of whom had been hospitalized for years. One of the latter, who had not said more than "yes" or "no" for three years, talked at length with the fashion experts and showed "remarkable improvement," according to Hospital Authorities.

The Fashion Therapy is being continued at Napa and will be applied to an increasing number of patients. Fashion expert participants relate in their volunteer capacity.

Other hospitals throughout America have expressed interest in the venture. According to Hazel Holly, they are being supplied with details and results of the project as they are being evaluated and compiled.

Napa Hospital Authorities are enthusiastic over their success to date. They report that 80 per cent of the participants "Now are better; 25 per cent showed improved personal appearance. The patients themselves said that virtually all looked better."

"We are encouraged by the project," said Dr. Theo K. Miller, Medical Director of the Clinic. "It is interesting to note that the particular aspects of appeal in the fashion school are medically most important. The feeling of acceptability, self-esteem, and interest in looks and bearing is a critical matter for women patients," he stated. "There was a marked improvement as a result of this programme," he added.

Dr. Miller explained that the Fashion Therapy complements the concept of therapeutic community, which is a currently accepted treatment for mental disturbances. It focuses the patient's attention on personality traits which have remained unaffected by his or her ailment.

Hazel Holly, creator of the Fashion Therapy, stated that the Napa Clinic is now trying to determine whether the personality of the fashion school and the assistance of the San Francisco Fashion Group, as well as the San Francisco Mental Health Association.

(N.A.N.A.)

**Heal by Nature**  
By Dr. Elzabeta Yarom  
THERE is a widespread belief in the health-giving properties of a so-called "nature" allied to the conviction that certain foods are in themselves "healthy." This thought came to our mind while we shared a vacation kitchen with a lady who professes to be a half-vegetarian and who was preparing rather a messy soy sauce outfit to eat with her meat. "Very nutritious," she assured us, "ful of proteins and very healthy."

One accepts the "nutritious" and even the "protein," although the experts on the "nature" allied to the conviction that certain foods are in themselves "healthy." This thought came to our mind while we shared a vacation kitchen with a lady who professes to be a half-vegetarian and who was preparing rather a messy soy sauce outfit to eat with her meat. "Very nutritious," she assured us, "ful of proteins and very healthy."

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reverse may sometimes be true. This acceptance of a mysterious healthfulness of particular foods, preferably those untouched by artificial fertilizer or chemical additives, is widespread and difficult to explain. It is certainly a health food, industry, and the vitamin industry is one of America's largest and most lucrative. The food is growing in Israel too and "health" brands of vegetables and fruits are increasing in supply. In many countries, although, perhaps, not yet our own, there is an allied trend to "return to nature" which has its extremes in the cults of nudism and absolute vegetarianism, but meets universal acceptance in the barbeque and picnic.

This "nature-health" belief is new, rather it is part of the tradition of many races. The fourth-century Chinese wrote of a time, long ago, when all was peaceful and men lived to be a hundred in harmony with nature. Ancient Greece had a similar legend and the modern Middle Ages had the story of the strength, prosperity and longevity of his pastoral ancestors. We too have our Garden of Eden and Paradise which lived hundreds of years. It was Rousseau and his contemporaries in 18th century France and England who first began to preach the doctrine of a return to the simple, healthy life. Marie Antoinette and her courtiers are said to have acted the role of milkmaids in a model dairy as part of the experience of the rustic life. The doctrine persisted throughout the 19th century and up to the present when it received a boost from the added stress of 20th century civilization.

We tend to forget that "nature" means different things to different peoples. The Eskimo has learned to live with intense cold and hunt for his meat, while the Beduin has mastered a life of desert and drought. Through the ages man has learned to adapt himself to changing conditions and environments, although these were not usually of his own making. More and more, in this age, he has made his own environment and must adapt to this too. Unfortunately, for Western man, adaptation is much more complicated than the addition of vitamins to the diet.

The summer line reflects Telva's fashion touch which has become popular in the U.S. as well as here. Examples: Telva's original handling of border-print fabrics, in silk, cotton and rayon, the challenge made into distinctive beautiful fitting cocktail dresses; the use of embroidery (non-Yemenite, as it happens) on high lined, checked cotton; restrained taste in an elegant 2-piece look — white cotton-satin skirt, bare black top, moss-green cummerbund with one everlasting rose.

Almed partly at the American tourist, with her high standards of ensemble fashion elements, the fall collection will also give the Israel woman the advantage of this new orientation. A striking hint of what's to come is a four-piece outfit in ribbed and smooth wool jersey, all in blue. There is a coat with reversibly striped lining, a beautifully simple scoop-neck dress with striped cummerbund; a brief jacket that makes the dress a suit; and a three-quarter-length coat trimmed in caracul. H.D.

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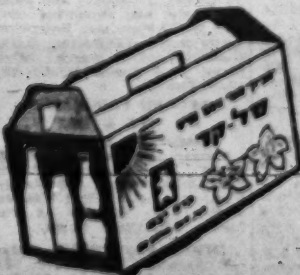
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By Dr.



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"Sal-Kar" is re-usable and costs IL1 only.

***On your weekend trip to the beach***  
pick up Dry Ice and a "Sal-Kar",  
distributed by "Hanton" for outdoor living.



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- ★ Hertzlia Road — after Tel Baruch crossing near Bondi Petrol Station.
- ★ Haifa-Carmel Beach.



## Diary of A Hairsplitter

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Technicolor—Cinemascope  
Hebrew-French subtitles  
Friday (Today) at 3 p.m.  
**DECISION AT SUNDOWN**  
Screened in 35mm. color.

OR-GIL Tel. 6-1480

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Yul Brynner  
(Gina Lollobrigida)  
**SOLOMON & SHEBA**  
Technirama Technicolor  
Directed by King Vidor  
No complimentary tickets  
Please note times of  
performances  
2.30, 7, 9.15

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**SEMAPAR Tel. 3741**  
2nd Week  
Simone Signoret  
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Heather Sears  
**ROOM AT THE TOP**  
Based on John Braine's  
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(Evenings only)  
M.A. :  
"Be Home for Wild Animals"

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Awarded Grand Prix  
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The Film of the Year  
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Marina Vlady, Maurice Ronn  
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**ORION** Tel. 4020  
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The amazing Japanese  
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Sat. at 7 and 9.30 p.m.  
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Charles Chaplin, Harold Lloyd

**PEER** Tel. 2231  
Tel. Bryner, Charles Heston  
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**THE BUCCANEER**

in glorious VistaVision  
Technicolor.  
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**VIRGIN ISLAND**  
John Carver  
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# History's Truth—The Hour Produces the Man PILOT OF CYPRUS INDEPENDENCE

By GEOFFREY WIGODER

DESPISE its central location on the world stage, Cyprus has produced no historical figure of world stature. The only two individuals connected with Cyprus who have made an international impact in the past have been Aphrodite and Othello. In recent years the names of two Cypriots have become famous: Grivas and Makarios. Grivas, although born in Cyprus, has spent most of his life in Greece, and to Greece he returned after the successful conclusion of the rebellion. But Makarios is a Cypriot to his fingertips and he is showing an encouraging ability to think of Cyprus in terms of a single nation rather than as two communities with differing loyalties to the mainland.

It is an empirical truism of history that the hour produces the man, and Cyprus' hour produced Cyprus' man. The Cypriot desire for union with Greece has a long history and the genesis of Enosis dates back many years. When the British arrived on the island in 1878, they were greeted with pro-Enosis demonstrations. After World War II, the movement became caught up with the general mood of nationalism sweeping the Middle East. Not unnaturally, Cyprus was affected and the Enosis movement reached urgent proportions.

**Alliances Traditional**

The fact that leadership was discovered in the Greek Orthodox Church need occasion no surprise. Alliances between nationalistic movements and popular religion are not rare. In Cyprus, it is traditional; in 1821, when Greeks fought Turks in Cyprus, three bishops were headed for their political activities. The Cypriot Archbishop has long been the potential rallying-point of nationalistic feeling.

Born in the Paphos District in 1912, he received elementary education in his village. Serving as a novice in the Kykkos monastery, he was recognized as a prodigy and received a scholarship to attend the Pafos Gymnasium. From which he graduated in 1936. Two years later he was ordained a deacon and sent to the Theological School of Athens University, from which he graduated in 1942. He continued his studies at the University

of Boston, returning to Cyprus on his election as Bishop of Kitium in 1948. Further recognition of his qualities of leadership was given in 1960, when, at the age of 47, he was unanimously elected Archbishop.

Makarios quickly became the focal point of the nationalist movement. His direct connection with the terrorist organization has to this day not been officially determined or admitted, but it appears to have been close. It has been stated that in retrospect he regrets the adoption of force, and believes that more could have been achieved by a policy of negotiation, despite British intransigence and obstinacy. In any case, it is clear that during the "troubles" he was a moderating influence; his deportation by the British was a mistake as it left the path clear for Grivas' extremism and in Makarios' absence, the position deteriorated. The situation in this respect was reminiscent of Palestine in the 1945-48 period, with Grivas' role recalling that of the Irqan leaders and the Archbishop that of the Jewish Agency leaders (who were both arrested by the British).

**Resentment Disappeared**

On his release the Archbishop disclaimed any feeling of bitterness towards the British. If initially he did harbour resentment, it rapidly dissipated. His stature in subsequent years has grown immensely. His continuing negotiations at home, in other capitals and in the United Nations have enhanced his reputation as a brilliant and statesmanlike negotiator. Seven years ago, it is reported, Francis Noel Baker found him drafting a seven-page reply to a Colonial Office memorandum and said, "If you send seven pages, the Colonial Office will spend weeks wondering what is behind every word. You want a quick reply and the whole thing can be cut down to a half-page. Let me suggest..." and soon the letter by mutual agreement was cut down to a half-page. Nobody would now make such a suggestion to the Archbishop. Nobody needs to be a powerful politician to have emerged strongly over the past eighteen months. He has led the way to a peaceful solution and shown an ability to compromise, notably in the

## Cyprus Independence Supplement A REVIEW OF ISRAEL-CYPRUS RELATIONS AND A FORECAST OF STRENGTHENED BONDS

### Cyprus Businessmen Find Warm Response Here: TRADE IMBALANCE REVIEWED

By F. POLES

THE visit to Israel of a three-man delegation of the Cyprus-Israel Trade Association a week ago represents an important landmark in the development of economic ties between the two countries, notwithstanding the entirely unofficial character of the delegation, which all its members stressed. For they seem to have had some briefing and they had a comprehensive assignment: "To see as much as possible of Israel's economy, to establish first personal contacts, to hear and to voice opinions on the best ways of fostering mutual trade between the two good neighbours, Cyprus and Israel."

The composition of the delegation was quite characteristic: the senior member, Mr. O. Vassanias, Treasurer of the Cyprus-Israel Trade Association, a cautious and non-committal businessman; Mr. S. Charalambous, Secretary of the Cooperative Carol Marketing Federation, something of a selling our cooperative enterprises; and Mr. H. Remzi, a businessman of sound standing, who can be taken as representative of the Turkish "Sector."

The new Republic will probably remain in the Sterling Area, which relieves her of the burden of the stability of her currency. There are also indications that for the next five to ten years the Republic will retain Commonwealth membership, in order to enjoy "Commonwealth preference."

From our own experience we know likewise that a political change of status involves far-reaching economic changes. New democracies embark on long-term development in order to raise the standard of living, economic security, and all-round efficiency. No matter how large foreign aid grants are, such development usually means that there will be less consumer goods and services for all which will entail curbing imports — and perhaps, some measure of austerity. The Cyprus-Israel Trade Association Delegation made it quite clear that, if we desire to sell to Cyprus, we must buy more from her. For reasons which will have to be explored, the economic departments of the island allegedly do not consider tourism or similar "invisible exports" satisfactory correctives of the balance of trade in the long run. Even so, they are of course eager to increase

tourism: the Israel-Cyprus Chamber of Commerce spokesmen informally suggested to them the establishment of a Cyprus Government Tourist Office in Israel, streamlining hotel rates, taxi fares and auxiliary services, as well as the establishment of an amusement industry to attract tourists.

**Meeting Industrialists**

The timing of the Delegation's visit to Israel was not very convenient for the four days included a two-day weekend; still, the Delegation was able to make the best use of the time at its disposal. It toured Mt. Carmel and the environs of Haifa, met several industrial leaders at a dinner at the Zion Hotel in Haifa, discussed the feasibility of exporting to Israel of sawn timber for Cypriot boxes and visited the Cargil works in Lydda, where it was shown round by the American expert of the Company and heard about the intricacies of the right packaging for the right kind of goods, bearing in mind consumers' predilections and the climatic conditions at destination.

In the Rishon-Rehovot citrus belt, the guests from Cyprus were greatly impressed by the soil reclamation and conservation methods in Israel, rotation of crops, the use of fish ponds preparatory to crop cultivation, the use of solar energy for heating, etc. At Kibbutz Na'an the delegation met Mr. Israel Gullit, who answered questions on the origins of the Hagana and the Israel Defence Army; it also inspected the Na'an sprinkler plant and was greatly impressed by the excellence of the products and the technical services provided.

At a cocktail party given by Dr. B. S. Levin in his Jerusalem residence, members of the delegation were introduced to the Committee of the Israel-Cyprus Chamber of

Commerce, to the President of the Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce and to leading Jerusalem personalities in business, industry and banking. At a cocktail party given by the Tel Aviv Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial and Industrial Club, leaders of Israel's trade, industry, shipping and banking indicated their interest in links with Cyprus. Mr. Kahane, the President of the National Committee of the Israel Chapter of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), suggested Cyprus join the ICC and promised the Israel National Committee would sponsor the island's application for membership.

**Technical Aid Requested**

Mr. Vassanias and Mr. Remzi expressed their appreciation of what they had seen in Israel, their hope that Israel would extend to Cyprus the technical aid she granted to other new nations, and invited an Israel business delegation to pay a return visit to Cyprus in September or October, adding the delegation could do some market research to find out for itself how Israel-Cyprus trade can be promoted. Mr. Remzi was particularly emphatic in assuring Israeli businessmen that, upon the proclamation of the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic would deal impartially with all her neighbours and in no way yield to outside pressure to discriminate against Israel. He was confident that any attempts to press Cyprus into the Arab League beyond what would be vigorously opposed by all Cyprus leaders.

At a dinner given at the Zion Hotel by Mr. P. Sagie, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Vassanias stressed Cyprus' unfavourable balance of trade with Israel as the principal impediment to the expansion of commercial relations. Toasting Cyprus' independence, Mr. Sagie assured the delegation that his Ministry would not fail in efforts to meet the situation, and promised a vigorous campaign to send to Cyprus 10,000-20,000 tourists, as a short-term measure for the improvement of the balance in Cyprus' favour.

The delegation also toured the Alliance Fire factory in Hadera with its Managing Director, Mr. Tichman, and was received by the Mayors of Tel Aviv and Haifa, Messrs. Mordecai Namir and Mr. Abba Khoushy. The latter stressed prospects of utilizing Cyprus mining products in Haifa's heavy industries, if and when Cyprus asks Israel for technical assistance in development. Mr. Khoushy thought such requests would be favourably considered by Israel, and he personally would send his support to such requests from Cyprus. Mr. Khoushy likewise promised his personal help in organizing mass popular tourism from Israel to Cyprus, and when an Israel business delegation is sent to Cyprus, he would run it.

Mr. Ze'ev Levin, Consul-General of Israel in Nicosia, is shown welcoming Archbishop Makarios, President-Elect of the emergent Republic of Cyprus, to the Israel Independence Day reception in Nicosia. The event was also attended by the island's Vice-President-elect, Dr. Fadil Kutchuk, all the members of the Government, the consular corps and leaders of both Cypriot communities.

dropping of Enosis and the subsequent winning over of the Turkish element. Not so long ago, Dr. Kutchuk splintered at the name of Makarios; now they are closely linked. Dr. Kutchuk has time and again expressed his profound trust and confidence that the Archbishop will stand by the Zurich and London agreements. Interestingly, Makarios has to a significant extent slipped Greek tutelage; he is far from being a puppet and is, in fact, as little dependent on Athens as Dr. Kutchuk is on Ankara. Moreover, he has a Ben-Gurion-like capacity for juggling with his political opponents and playing off one group against another. One of his outstanding achievements was his last meeting with Grivas on Rhodes, when in five hours the fiery general was turned from a lion to a lamb.

An example of his acumen was his choice of cabinet ministers. When making his decisions, he was under all sorts of pressures. Veterans of the movement, persons of influence of long standing, intimate friends and advisers, all confidently expected their reward. The Archbishop's choice — which was made solely on his own judgment — and drove some of them into ineffectual opposition. He chose, for the most part, young leaders from among the ranks of EOKA. The decision has been brilliantly justified — the ministers have shown themselves able, honest and tough. Moreover, when any ex-EOKA members have threatened trouble, they have been effectively stopped.

**Religious Duties Paramount**

Despite his manifold political activities, he has maintained his religious duties and position. This leads to almost comic situations. Thus he has returned from negotiations in London and everyone was anxiously waiting for his next move. He spent a full day arbitrating a local difference of opinion between some monks. His palace is besieged daily by hundreds of Cypriots turning to him for advice on all their personal problems. Where possible, his secretary feeds them off — but there are costs of cases that he has to deal with personally.

He is the object of extreme adulation on the part of the Greek village, especially in the villages. His photo is everywhere, and he occupies the role of a benign father-figure. When he preaches the crowds flock to hear him. These sermons are the main occasions when he speaks in public, as he seldom makes political speeches. He will, however, occasionally hint at political issues, and references to the "Philistines" will be thinly disguised barbs directed at his opponents.

Personally, he is an extremely likeable figure. His beard and temples are beginning to grey and this accentuates his distinguished and handsome appearance. When he removes his hat, his high, intelligent brow appears extremely prominent. The disarming smile is never far away. He is readily accessible not only on religious matters but to the press (he holds a press conference every evening for correspondents of the Greek Cypriot papers) and also socially. Makarios has a good sense of humour, and many a visitor has been surprised by his witty repartee. He speaks Greek and English he brushed up the latter when he was in detention in the Seychelles but occasionally has to grope for words; and is reported to be learning Turkish. He lives comfortably in the Archbishop's palace where he is looked after by his brothers and sisters. This is the figure who is to pilot Cyprus to independence. Once he feels the country established, he hopes to leave the presidency and concentrate on the church — although he will doubtless always keep at least one eye on political affairs.

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**Welcoming a Sister Mediterranean Republic**

By ARI RATH

THE flag of the new Cyprus Republic—an outline map of the island on a white background, with two olive branches sprouting from its centre—will be raised next Tuesday, August 16, on all Government and public buildings of the third largest island in the Mediterranean, marking the ending of 82 years of Britain's rule in one of her few remaining colonial territories.

But despite the long and bitter struggle over the island's independence, British statesmanship and the Cypriot leaders' sense of political realities have made it possible to effect the changeover in an atmosphere of understanding and collaboration between the new republic and the former colonial power.

The original design of the new flag is to symbolize the supranational attitude of all Cypriots, who hitherto saluted

either the blue and white cross and stripes of Greece or the red and white star and crescent of Turkey, as the Union Jack flew over all official buildings, police stations and prisons. Britain, Greece and Turkey, who were the three parties to the London agreement of February 1959 on the independence of Cyprus, will all receive "most favoured nation treatment" in the new republic's emerging independent economy.

The status of the new republic with regard to the British Commonwealth has yet to be determined, probably by a popular referendum, but it seems a safe guess that Cyprus will become a full member of the Commonwealth, thus fulfilling the long-held dream of Britain's other numerous former colonial territories.

Cyprus' President, Archbishop Makarios, and Vice-President, Dr. Fadil Kutchuk, will bid farewell to the outgoing British Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, on Tuesday morning, only a few hours after the signature of the official treaties and documents relevant to the creation of the Republic. Shortly after Sir Hugh's departure, the members of the newly elected House of Representatives will be sworn in, and soon afterwards Britain's new diplomatic representative will present his letters of credence.

Significantly, even a member of the British Government official has been chosen for the post: Mr. W. A. Clark, the former Assistant Under-Secretary of State of the Commonwealth Relations Office, who may be appointed High Commissioner if Cyprus joins the Commonwealth.

Britain is to retain two sovereign bases totalling 25 square miles out of the island's area of 3,585 square miles, and the accord reached on this issue last month removed the last obstacle to independence. The two bases are in Limassol Bay and Larnaca Bay on Cyprus' eastern coast. A grant of over £500,000 is to be provided by Britain to help solve problems of displacement and compensation in the towns of Akrotiri and Dhekelia within the base area.

The first major British contribution to the island's economy will take the form of a £12m. grant over a period of five years. Britain will invest another £500,000 in a second grant.

The new republic also seems to be off to a good start as regards the major communal issues. Thirty-five of the 50 seats in the House of Representatives were allocated to Greek Cypriots and the remaining 15 seats to the island's Turkish community. Out of a total esti-

ated population of 549,200, 78.5 per cent are Greek Cypriots, 17.5 per cent Turkish Cypriots and 3.7 per cent Armenians, Maronites and other minorities. Although this was not foreseen by any previous agreement, President Makarios decided to allocate one of the Greek seats in Parliament to a representative of these minorities in order to minimize feelings of communal discrimination. Since most of the Maronites and Armenians originated from Lebanon, it is assumed that some outside pressure may have been brought to bear here.

Lebanon is at present the only Arab state to be represented in Cyprus, and her Consul-General, Mr. Fahb, has not left a stone unturned so far in his attempts to counter the development of relations between Cyprus and Israel.

Notwithstanding these repeated attempts to extend the Arab anti-Israel boycott to Cyprus' economic and cultural life, the leaders of the new republic have stated on several occasions that they wished to maintain friendly relations with all Middle Eastern countries, and have already done a good deal to foster close ties with Israel.

In various fields. The fact that for the time being Cyprus will establish full diplomatic relations only with Britain, Greece, Turkey and the U.S., while relations with other countries are to be maintained at consular level, should put off Arab reaction in the political field. It is yet to be seen what effect Cairo's recent threats against Iran over her relations with Israel will have on the new independent state in the Middle East. But one can safely assume that Cyprus will not establish full diplomatic relations with any Arab state without doing the same with Israel.

The legend of an all-Arab Middle East is gradually fading, and with the establishment of the new Cyprus Republic, Israel expects to find another friendly neighbour in the area in addition to Turkey and Iran, who one day may eventually even help break the deadlock of the international Israel-Arab dispute.

The prospects of future close relations between the two youngest Middle Eastern republics, Israel and Cyprus, may set the pattern for the kind of mutual cooperation which this area needs most to solve its pressing problems.

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# ISLE OF HOPE IN A SEA OF TURBULENCE

By a Special Correspondent

AMIT between Cyprus and Israel has its roots in the mid-1940s. Up to that time there was some trade between the two British "colonies," but the people of Cyprus took little more than an academic interest in the situation in Palestine. This changed in 1946 with the establishment by the British of internment camps in Cyprus for "illegal" immigrants to Palestine.

This evoked a wave of sympathy for the internees among the Cypriots, who now watched with interest and appreciation the Jewish struggle for independence in Palestine. Many tales are told of help and friendship extended by the local population to the Jews in the camps, and practical assistance was afforded in many ways.

Shortly after the establishment of the State in 1948, an Israeli Consulate was established in Nicosia and successive consuls have worked assiduously and successfully in promoting relations between the two countries.

Political relations have hitherto been with the British and on an eminently correct basis. The attainment of Cypriot independence will necessitate a vast change in status and approach. Israel wants friendly cooperation with her closest accessible neighbour, while the Cypriot leaders have repeatedly expressed their intention to maintain close friendship with all countries, especially with the states of the Middle East.

Israel sees Cyprus as an isle of hope in a sea of turbulence and tension; it is possible that Cyprus can serve as a meeting-ground not only for Israelis and Arabs, but also for inimical groups within the Arab complex, such as the Egyptians and Iraqis. It could also potentially serve as a centre for international organizations which have hitherto been unable to establish a Middle Eastern regional office because of the stresses in the area.

The Arab world is pressing Cyprus not to have any relations with Israel, or failing that, to restrict them to the minimal level of recognition. The usual threats and blockade weapons are already being employed. For instance, when El Al offered to take travel agents on an initial trip to Lydda, the Lebanese consul told the agents that anyone who accepted would be blacklisted by the Arabs. As a result, the Arab press extended to all areas of cooperation — political, economic and cultural.

It remains to be seen whether the new republic will be able to stand up against the blackmail, threats and



A CYPRIOT TRIBUTE  
The immigrants in Cyprus, a gift of the artist George Pol. Photographed at the Geophion Exhibition there April 1959.

bandishments poured out by the Arabs, who have a useful trump-card in the presence of over 15,000 Greek Cypriots in Egypt. Another important factor has been the all-out support which Nasser and the Arab states have expressed for the cause of Cypriot independence in international forums. Israel, while wholeheartedly supporting Cypriot independence, has international commitments which prevented her backing from being as unequivocal as that of the Arab states, and this fact has not gone unnoticed in Cyprus. Nevertheless, there is an understanding of Israel's position, and a basic desire for friendship which will set the tone for the future relationship between the

two young democracies. Although at first Israel bought more from Cyprus than she sold to her, she now finds herself in an unaccustomed situation — her exports to Cyprus far surpass her imports from that country. The balance has been growing rapidly in Israel's favour. In 1958, Cyprus imported goods from Israel amounting to \$506,270 and exported in the amount of \$84,000; in 1959 the figures were \$73,829 and \$84,546. To keep this exchange growing, Cyprus must first increase its exports to Israel, and the Israel mission in Nicosia is extremely active, not only in promoting Israel goods in Cyprus, but in assisting Cypriots to sell to Israel.

The difficulty is that the potential of Cyprus' exports to Israel is limited. The main exports from Cyprus to Israel in 1959 were hides (\$31,195), metal containers (\$17,695), potatoes (\$10,423) and molasses (\$9,440).

There is comparatively little scope for the increase of exports, as Cyprus' main products either correspond to certain ones or are considered Israel recently bought a shipment of carobs, but this is likely to be a one-time deal, while she imports few other agricultural products. We do import a number of mules and on a long-term basis, it may be possible to import copper wires mined in Cyprus. But this is dependent both on Cyprus' ability and willingness to export the wires to Israel and on Israel's possessing the machinery and plants to process it. Israel, for its part, has a vast range of goods which interest the Cypriots and which they would buy in even larger quantities if the trade balance could be improved. Israel's main exports to Cyprus in 1959 were eggs (\$154,264), sunflower oil (\$107,205), groundnuts (\$91,460), cardboard containers (\$38,068), plywood (\$26,504), mining machinery (\$24,350), tires (\$22,450), fish (\$20,045), cotton (\$19,515), oil (\$15,920), beans (\$14,632), and gas (\$14,055).

Contacts between Israel and Cypriot businessmen have increased sharply in recent years. A number of Israeli firms have entered into partnerships with local firms and are operating in Cyprus. So far, in cooperation with a Greek enterprise, runs the largest building firm on the island. The founding of an Israel-Cyprus Chamber of Commerce should also give a fillip to mutual trade.

ISRAEL'S most important contribution to Cyprus' economy is through tourism. Before the troubles in Cyprus, 7,000 Egyptians used to spend their vacations in Cyprus each year. That influx has now ceased, and the competition of Lebanon, which can offer casinos in addition to the natural attractions offered

by Cyprus, makes it unlikely that the Egyptians will return on a large scale. A considerable portion of Cyprus' tourists come from Britain, but this is likely to decline as Cyprus moves out of the direct British orbit. The most important visitors are the Israelis. Cyprus offers an ideal place for the average Israeli holiday. It is so near that the journey is comparatively cheap, and he enjoys the advantage of different types of scenery and amenities from those he is used to in Israel. Some 4,000 Israelis went to Cyprus last year, and it has been estimated that they spent \$300,000. They constituted the bulk of the tourist traffic and without Cyprus, the island would have been severely hit. This year, the number is expected to be even higher. Incidentally, tourism to Cyprus — as to Israel — has been helped by the fact that several visitors who had come there as a result of reading Urie book. Unfortunately, this remains largely one-way traffic. The average Cypriot would like to visit Israel, but the high cost of the journey and the stay in Israel deters him. It costs him \$20 to fly to Lydda but only \$8 to fly to Beirut. Efforts have been made to organize tourist groups to Israel (one suggested recently was to attend the L.P.O. performance of "The Marriage of Figaro"), but have failed through because of the cost.

TECHNICAL assistance constitutes another sphere of Israel-Cypriot cooperation. Israel experts have gone to Cyprus to give advice on a variety of topics including carob growing, urban sewage and building. A number of Cypriots have visited Israel to study — most recently, some came to learn about our fishing methods. This has not been one-way traffic and Israelis have visited Cyprus to study forestry methods. Not all these contacts have been on governmental level. There has been close and continuing cooperation between the labour and trade

union movements in the two countries, and Cypriot agricultural workers, for example, have studied agricultural methods in Israel under the auspices of the Histadrut. There have been other contacts between the two countries in various spheres. The Histadrut and the Cypriot right-wing trade union, ESEK (the second most important of Cyprus' four unions), have exchanged delegations. In the world of sport, there have been meetings all along the line and although the Israelis have generally been victorious, their superior standards have been appreciated by the Cypriots without any resentment. In the past year, several Israeli soccer teams have been to Cyprus, and a Cyprus team has come to Israel. The well-known Israeli national soccer star, Eli Fuchs, is now training the Omnia team and is producing Mandy-like results.

The Histadrut Museum in Jerusalem has exhibited works by Cypriots' leading painter, Giorgioulos (who painted a number of interesting pictures dealing with the internment camps and Tel Aviv's Ha'aretz Museum is exhibiting Cypriot ceramics. On the other side, the visit of the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra to Nicosia was one of the highlights of the island's cultural life and proved a great success. Educational exchanges are difficult for language reasons. Cypriots lack institutions of higher learning, but there is no point in sending their children to Israel when they can go to Athens or Ankara and study in their own languages. There has, however, been some exchange of the seminar level and Cypriot groups have participated in seminars on the rehabilitation of war veterans, chamber music etc.

Attempts are being made by Israel to reach all sections of the Cypriot population, and the success has been reflected in the generally favourable attitude of the press to Israel in Middle Eastern problems. The ground has now been prepared for a firm friendship to flourish between the two Eastern Mediterranean neighbours.

## Perfect Case Of Complementary Trade

By Our Economic Editor

THE story of trade relations between Cyprus and Israel presents a perfect example of two countries similar in climate and natural resources, yet differing in economic development, and as a result able to complement each other with their produce. Cyprus is still a predominantly agricultural country, with two-thirds of its population living in villages and engaged in various farm branches, mainly of the extensive type. In addition, the extraction of copper and asbestos has acquired considerable importance during the last decade, and there are excellent prospects for tourism. On the other hand, the Israeli economy leans heavily towards manufacturing, and its agricultural sector is of the intensive type. There are therefore few products in which the two countries compete — e.g. citrus — and many opportunities for a division of labour and for meeting each other's requirements.

The story is of interest also in that it shows how foreign trade is affected by a country's inner development. Under the British Mandate

imports from Cyprus have again decreased by one-third while our exports rose by one-half, as shown by the following figures:

Year	Cyprus imports from Israel (\$000)	Cyprus exports to Israel (\$000)
1950	58	90
1951	61	1,176
1952	70	719
1953	70	43
1954	207	297
1955	272	218
1956	271	113
1957	274	189
1958	508	189
1959 (approx.)	557	345

The figures for trade do not, however, provide a full account of the balance of payment between the two countries, which is almost even, largely due to the development of tourist traffic. According to Cyprus estimates, Israel visitors spent about \$500,000 on the island in 1959, and there is no reason to expect that the amount will be smaller this year.

The main products of Cyprus origin purchased by Israel are hides, donkeys and mules, plants and various foodstuffs. These accounted,



Salamis of Cyprus, near Famagusta, leading kingdom in Cyprus where St. Paul and St. Barnabas, son of Consolation, landed in 45 C.E. Above is shown one of its gymnasia that flourished in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C.E.

the balance between Cyprus and Palestine was strongly in favour of this country, which was already able to supply the adjacent island with a variety of manufactured goods, while here most of Cyprus' products had to face stiff competition from Arab produce.

The situation changed completely after the establishment of Israel. Mass immigration created an insatiable demand for all kinds of foodstuffs and basic raw materials, while the Arab supply was no longer available. As a result, imports from Cyprus soared, while Israel exports dwindled, for manufacturers found a ready market at home. In 1947 the trade balance had been \$270,000 in favour of Palestine. In 1951 it was \$1,114,000 in favour of Cyprus.

Since then, however, the pendulum has gradually swung back. Israel succeeded in absorbing her immigrants, local production caught up with home demand and could again turn to foreign markets. In 1958 Israel imported from Cyprus only one-fifth as much as in 1951 and exported almost five times as much. The trade balance was again in this country's favour. Since then Israel's

however, for only \$55,000, or less than half of the total imports from Cyprus, in 1958; most of the import consists of foreign goods re-exported by Cyprus merchants. On the other hand, Israel's exports include dozens of articles: eggs, chickens, bananas, trees, kitchen gas, plywood, wearing apparel, refrigerators, oil cakes, cartons, suitcases, cotton piece goods and many others. In such cases the trade is based on considerations of quality and price and the convenience of a near-by supply source, without any administrative coercion.

Cyprus' impending independence can be expected to give a fillip to the development of some local industries, making some purchases from a broad superfluity. However, any economic expansion and investment activity would also create additional demand for many goods which could be supplied by this country. Moreover, Israel is in the position to provide Cyprus with many skills and services of vital importance for her economic advance, and active cooperation with her may be envisaged in construction, already assisted by Soel Borov, as well as in industrial production.

## Forests Call to the Walker

By a Jerusalem Post Reporter

I WAS more prepared for I Cyprus politics than for its beauty. I had expected typical Middle Eastern scenery, but found everything arrived at the best time of the year — the beginning of spring, which, tragically, for farmers there — as in Israel — came this year in February. Already the wadis and river beds were pathetically parched and I was told by Cypriots that "in another two months, all will be brown and burned" — but even so, it remains a beautiful island. It combines scenic beauty and charm, an imposing position of antiquity, and Hellenic and Byzantine traditions expressed in many facets of Cypriot living. And for contrast, the British ranging from anachronistic blimps with exaggerated accents to gentle, polite, country-tongued national servicemen.

The landscape of Cyprus is varied. The towns are more modern than I had expected. The scenery of the island ranges from the classical beauty of Kyrenia, the imposing ruins of Salamis, the solid monasteries clinging to the folds of the hills or perched proudly on their summits, to the snow-covered mountains and the majestic forests. Perhaps the trees were the most surprising — but it should be remembered that Cyprus was once entirely wooded and its forests decay the wreckage of centuries. The Romans and the Venetians here cut down timber for their shipbuilding. The Allied Forces in the Middle East took all their wood requirements from here during the First World War. In the recent troubled period, hiding terrorists started forest fires to evade pursuit. Now the de-

olated areas are being patiently nursed back to health, but it is a lengthy process and the island finds only a meagre supply of its own requirements locally. But the trees are beautiful. They cover the hillsides — mostly pine, including the imposing umbrella of the Trood, and some cypresses in green glory, while the still leafless poplars stand among them like ghosts awaiting the signal to spring to life.

These forests call to the walker, and the little villages dotting the hillsides invite the traveller to make contact with the friendly peasants. The little houses appear clean and well-built. The red-gabled roof shows British influence; the unfortunate alternative being ugly corrugated iron, soon betraying rusty patches. In Limassol, the cheerful modernity of the houses evokes the tragic recollection of recent earthquakes. Behind the village houses there are two solid inverted cones: on inspection, they prove to be the other for meat.

Although most of the agriculture is mechanized, there is still the sight of a peasant tilling his rich, red soil with an ancient wood plough pulled by an ox. These peasants have a long tradition and know how to utilize the land to the utmost. Fruit plantations abound: the distant hills that look bleak are in fact planted with vines to the very summit; the apples and the carobs; the melons and the citrus orchards; and Housman's "loveliest of blossoms" the cherry, is hung with bloom along the bough.

It found two odours typical of the island — asphalt in the country and kebabs in the towns. The wild flowers are varied — not more so than Israel, but in Cyprus they have the added charm of growing beside bubbling streams and gentle waterfalls.

It is an ideal place to take a car — but the Israeli must first get used to driving on the other side of the road. Drivers are better than in Israel — and that goes especially for the army. Roads are generally good two-car highways built in the British tradition.

Most disappointing in Cyprus are the poor plumbing and the paucity of pavements. Sewerage are unknown in the suburbs and even in the very centre of towns they are so narrow that most pedestrians are on the road dodging traffic to the accompanying chorus of incessant honking. The popula-

tion is friendly and charming — from the director-general of a ministry who took off three hours to tell me of his problems and introduce his staff, to the farmer who welcomed me graciously in his cottage; to the handsome black-robed, black-bearded monks who proudly displayed their frocoes — basically Byzantine but showing marked Italian influence from the period of the Venetian occupation. To the hospitable doctor who took me to dinner to partake of the Cypriot's lavish mess of comprehensive course served on a dozen plates and comprising everything in the restaurant.

And if you feel homesick... Well, I journeyed up to Cyprus' highest mountain, 6,500 feet above sea-level, whose peak is crowned with a British army radar unit. The unseasonable weather has melted nearly all the snow — which had covered the entire mountain-side only three weeks before — and ruined the prospects of winter sports. Only islands of snow remained among the trees with the exception of a short lane which British soldiers were valiantly using as a ski run by these hills. I visited a delightful hotel — architecturally inspired by the monastery across the valley. The hotel owner showed me the visitors' book with the names of the seven visitors currently staying there. All came from Israel.

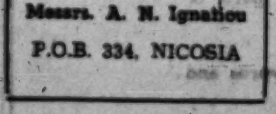


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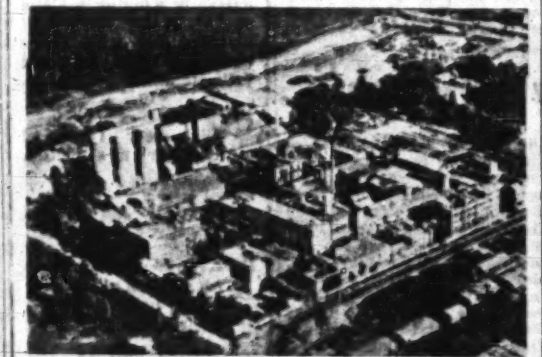
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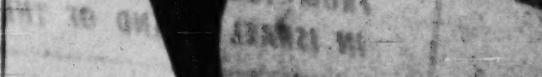


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## A Boost in Trade

By DAVID KRIVINE

NICOSIA is no further from Larnaca than Ezer-sha is by road from Safed. El Al does the flight in 70 minutes, and the Theodor Herzl sails from Haifa to Larnaca in eight hours.

Expansion of bilateral trade can be achieved by a planned development with Israel's assistance. If necessary, of those exports that may interest the Israeli market. There has been talk of establishing a copper refining plant in Israel. Cyprus possesses deposits of this mineral. Could not the refinery be a joint project of Israel and Cyprus, capital using raw materials from both countries? Cyprus possesses asbestos ore — but it costs 15 per cent above the world market price. Here is room for possible cooperation in the technical and investment field.

It must be recalled that Cyprus owns a reserve of manpower, due to her appreciable unemployment. Therefore any extension of employment opportunities must render the economy more fruitful and resilient. There are two areas in which Israel could render useful technical assistance services. One is in the extension of water supply, for it appears that only 15 per cent of the island's arable land is irrigated. The second is in the development of fishing. These branches would not supply Israel's import needs, but are necessary to Cyprus's own overall economic development. One well-established instance is the role of those Israeli-owned citrus plantations in Cyprus, who have introduced these technical methods elaborated over the years at this country's Agricultural Research Station. While the citrus industry is highly competitive, Israelis and Cypriots should study what benefits may accrue from cooperation in order better to face the challenge of big producer countries further afield.

What is trade with Israel worth to Cyprus in the long term? Israel annually imports some \$600m. of goods in all, and it is likely that this figure will rise over the future. Cyprus's trade with Israel equals her trade with all the Arab countries combined. Increasingly foreign countries recognize the value of the Israeli market — and possibly the futility of the Arab boycott. BOAC once ceased its flights to Israel; other airlines did not; and now BOAC has resumed them again. Persia stands proudly indifferent to Egyptian menaces — it seems to me for good sound reasons of economic advantage. The new African states are completely unconcerned with anybody's treaty.

Meanwhile Cyprus has an invisible import from Israel that does much to reduce her disparity with us in foreign payments: the Israeli tourist. Last year nearly 11,500 were spent by Israeli visitors to Cyprus. This should be encouraged, if only because Israel needs to empty her hotels in the holiday season in order to make them available for the increasing flood of American tourists. What better than to deflect our local vacationists to a country which could become for Israel what the Côte d'Azur is for Britain?

Instruments for systematic collaboration have been established with the formation of the Cyprus-Israel Trade Association, whose counterpart in Israel is entitled the Israel-Cyprus Chamber of Commerce. A trade delegation from the Cyprus Association was in Israel until last Sunday; a delegation from Israel's Chamber of Commerce will be visiting Cyprus shortly. Israel will be participating in the trade fair at Nicosia in September.

### Helping Cyprus Export

Economic bonds link both countries in continuous historic friendship. The dependence is always mutual: investor depends on "investee," just as importer depends on exporter. Cyprus will catch up on her economic development over the coming decade; and Israel's particular part in that development is to export. In Cyprus, our problem is how to find products and services that we can buy, because our exports to that country have already achieved a substantial scale. Two territories dependent on foreign trade can often contribute greatly to the resolution of each other's economic problems. If their relations are conducted in a constructive spirit of sound, common sense.



Dr. Farid Kutchuk (left), Vice-President elect, and Archbishop Makarios (right), President-elect of the independent Cypriot Republic, will assume their offices on August 16.

### Tragic Absence:

## SENSE OF NATIONHOOD

By KENNETH MACKENZIE

ON the eve of independence there is a tragic absence of any sense of Cypriot nationhood. The Turks live in their own quarter, do their own commerce there, and conduct their own sports and recreation in a spirit of apartheid-like division. The Greeks are fond of lamenting this barrier, but none of them will do anything to remove it. This atmosphere of partition is unhappily strengthened by the educational system, in which distorted versions of history inculcate in the children of each community the notion that the other community is their rival, and indeed arch-enemy.

Yet on the credit side there are brighter features. Although both Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk are now under fire from hot-headed nationalists within

their own communities, they themselves realize that effective coexistence at least between the communities is the minimum requirement if the island is not to be plunged into chaos. A good working partnership has been struck up between them — which could conceivably be the saving of the Republic in its early years when, because of the peculiarities of the Constitution, a great deal will depend on the relations between the President and the Vice-President.

Similarly, cooperation between the Greek and Turkish Governments should help to underpin the new Republic. Inevitably the policy of the new Turkish regime must be an imponderable, but so far the new leaders have shown themselves even more anxious than their predecessors to have the Zurich agreement implemented. It is axiomatic

that Athens-Ankara harmony will always be reflected in Makarios-Kutchuk cooperation in the island.

The other factor which may help the two leaders to close their ranks is the common threat to both from the Left. It is on the economic front, however, that the left-wing might make its greatest advances. Already as a result of the several months' delay, the island's economy has become badly run down. There is urgent need for foreign investment, as well as foreign aid. Now with independence, no longer a chimera, Makarios and his advisers can make plans for the island's economy — which is still predominantly agricultural but even with reasonably generous aid from Britain (\$12m. has been offered for the first five years, with an expectation of parity with agricultural aid from the U.S. and other countries) the island will certainly undergo a period of economic hardship compared with the inflationary boom which accompanied the last years of the British occupation, with its big building programme for the Services.

Alive to the danger Makarios is alive to this danger to his regime, and a curious armed neutrality characterizes his relations with the Communists. One of the most interesting facets of the long negotiations on the basis of the way Makarios refrained from making an issue out of the left-wing agitation that the house should not be used for nuclear purposes. This is a significant straw in the wind.

After all the strife and cat-and-dog upheaval of the past few years it would be unrealistic to expect Western-style democracy to emerge from the Cyprus crucible. Perhaps through the fault of the British as well as their own, the Cypriots are untutored in the give-and-take which is essential for a democracy to function effectively. The affair of Mr. Phamakisides, the editor who was kidnapped last April for his over-blunt criticism of Makarios's policies, has revived the old bogey of intimidation that marked the worst of EOKA's campaign. But with it all there is boundless energy and an enormous fund of untapped ability. There is no reason to doubt Makarios's sincerity — when he recently remarked at the end of the negotiations on the basis, that this meant that "the sad Anglo-Cypriot dispute is over, and a new era of friendship and cooperation is inaugurated."

## WAS 'ENGEDF' IN CYPRUS?

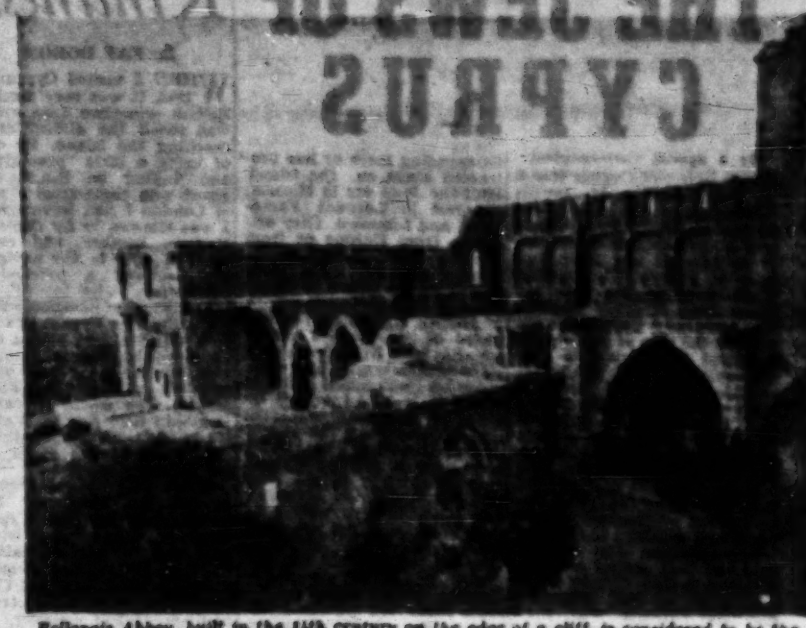
CYPRUS offers many contrasts to the tourist. The visitor can bathe at one of the Mediterranean resorts or go up into the mountains to stay in one of the pleasant hotels, ramble over the hillsides and through the woods to visit one of the picturesque monasteries.

It is also a country full of historic interest. Some of the claims are somewhat far-fetched: the semi-official guide-book contains the claim that the vine-clad slopes of Mount Troodos remind one of Solomon's Song of Songs. "My beloved is unto me as a fenced rose in the vineyards of En-Gedi." Did Solomon mean the vineyards of the village Engeledi in Cyprus? There is reason to support this assumption because there have been some old men who remembered a venerable Rabbi living in quiet retirement who used to prepare wine in this district and sell it to Palestine. But if this particular assertion is preposterous, there can be no denying the many other claims of the island which will draw the antiquity-conscious Israel.

Civilization came long ago to Cyprus. Early traces include a Neolithic excavation worth seeing next to the Nicosia-Limassol road. At Enkomi, near Salamis, a Bronze Age city has been dug (especially by Dr. Claude Schaeffer, excavator of Ras Shamra).

The island is rich in ruins from the Roman period, of which the most striking are at Salamis. This ancient city covered some two square miles and has been only partially uncovered. Earlier this year, a Roman theatre was discovered at Salamis and work is proceeding on its excavation. Other parts of the city that have been revealed include the Gymnasium (where the marble columns have been re-erected and the statues left in situ), the two Roman Forums (one measuring 700 feet by 300 feet, is among the largest in the Roman world) and the Basilica of St. Epiphanius built in 345. Another Roman site of great interest is on the ruins of Curium, close to the British base at Episkopi. This includes the Sanctuary of Apollo Hyades (god of the woodlands), baths (the floors of which are covered with fine mosaics) and an excellently preserved Roman theatre commanding a sweeping view of the bay.

The most movingly beautiful part of Cyprus is in and around Kyrenia. This little town has a horse-shoe-shaped harbour and — it is an unforgettable experience to stand there around the time



Bellapais Abbey, built in the 14th century on the edge of a cliff, is considered to be the best Gothic monument in the Levant. A 1st century C.E. Roman sarcophagus is found near its front entrance.

of sunset, Kyrenia Castle was originally a Byzantine fortress and played an important role in the subsequent history of Cyprus. About three miles east of Kyrenia and situated on the edge of a cliff is the 14th-century abbey of Bellapais (the best description of the charming village of Bellapais and its village abbey can be found in Lawrence Durrell's "Bitter Lemons"). The Gothic cloisters are wonderfully preserved and this is probably the best Gothic monument in the Middle East; it is one of the glories of Cyprus.

### Cliff-Hanging Castles

Not far away is St. Hilarion, one of the island's mountain castles. Built on a peak 2,300 feet above sea-level it was originally a Byzantine church and monastery but was eventually converted into a fortress castle. There are two other mountain castles — Buffavento (where the meagre remains hardly justify the difficult ascent) and Kantaris (in a better state of preservation).

Other places of interest are dotted around the island. In Nicosia, the main points of interest are the city walls built by the Venetians and the impressive Catholic Cathedral of St. Sophia, now the Mosque of Selimiye. Adjacent to St. Sophia are the remains of a fourteenth-century Gothic church (which was used as a market during

the Turkish occupation). Famagusta also boasts impressive walls and a fine citadel known as the Tower of Ghazal (the traditional site of the famous tragedy). Here too there is a Gothic church now used as a mosque, opposite which stands a Venetian palace dating from the 16th century. Larnaca also has a number of interesting places to visit, including the Orthodox Church of St. Lazarus (according to tradition, Lazarus — after his resur-

rection — settled in Cyprus), a 17th century fort now used as a district museum, and a museum of Cypriot pottery. While these are the main "attractions" in Cyprus, they are only one aspect of touring the country. To get the most out of a stay, the visitor should meet the people, observe their way of life and enjoy the general scenery. There is great variety to be tasted and enjoyed from all aspects of Cypriot life.

W. G.

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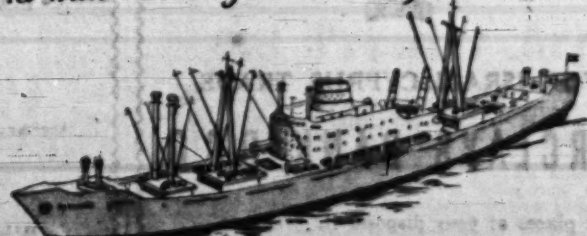
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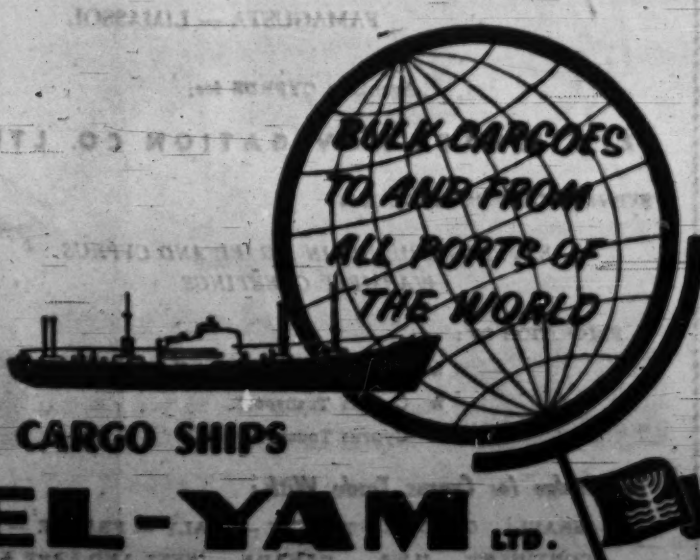
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# THE JEWS OF CYPRUS

By a Special Correspondent

THE island of Cyprus was a major centre of Jewish settlement in the early years of the Christian Era. There was a considerable community at Salamis and Jews also lived at Paphos. The turning point came in the year 117 when Jews in many Eastern Mediterranean countries rose against the rule of the Roman Emperor Trajan, with a considerable measure of initial success. The revolt and its suppression were both bloody and constituted a turning-point for Jews in several countries. In Cyprus the revolt was led by Artemion, who managed to seize control of a large section of the island until Roman reinforcements arrived and defeated the rebels. The historian Dio Cassius reported that almost a quarter of a million Greeks were massacred on this occasion and that Salamis was destroyed. Modern scholars, including historians I. Met in Cyprus, believe this version to be exaggerated. Nevertheless there was doubtless a major revolt, and as a consequence the Jewish community was either driven out or put to death. A law was promulgated prohibiting Jews — even those who were shipwrecked — from landing on the island. However Jews did manage to resettle and a not inconsiderable community was reestablished in subsequent centuries.

## Few Traces Found

Considering the significance of the Jewish community, remarkably few traces of its settlement have come to light. Nicosia Museum possesses only one relevant discovery — an inscription from Athionas, south of Nicosia, commemorating the reconstruction of a synagogue. It reads "Of Jesus the elder son of Synios; he renovated the whole of the synagogue." The date is disputed; it has been variously placed at prior to the inscription, at the period of Constantine, and in the fifth or sixth century. The only other relic of early Jewish settlement is a tombstone also at Athionas.

During the Middle Ages, there were small settlements of Jews on the island. Turkish annexation in 1571 was largely prompted by the Jew Don Joseph Nasi, who aspired to the crown of Cyprus but did not achieve it. Three hundred years later, it was Diasari who secured Cyprus for the British crown. Cyprus was next heard of in Jewish history at the end of the nineteenth century when several attempts were made to establish Jewish agricultural colonies there. On half a dozen occasions small groups of Russian or Rumanian Jews tried to found settlements, but these all dissolved sooner or later. In most instances, sooner. Now, the only survival is the cemetery at Margo, the keep of which symbolically is the main communal preoccupation of Cyprus Jews today.

## The 1930's Influx

In the 1930's there was an influx of Jews into the island, and at the outbreak of the World War — 400-500 families were living in Cyprus. They were evacuated, together with the British civilians, after the German conquest of Crete in 1941. About 25 per cent remained in Palestine but the remainder were taken to East Africa (Tanganyika, Uganda, Nyasaland, etc.). Many of these remained in their new homes after the war; some returned to Central Europe and others immigrated to Israel — but a number returned and the Jewish population of Cyprus over the past 15 years has averaged around 150.

Today there are only 120 Jews there, apart from Israel.

its spending more or less protracted stays on the island. Half the Jews are in Nicosia; the rest in Larnaca, Famagusta and Limassol. They originate from Europe or from Middle East countries. A number of Iraqi Jews have stayed on the island — either en route to Israel or in search of British passports. I only heard of one Jewish settler who has been living in Cyprus since before World War One, a Jew from Russia, who is now in Cyprus. It is held together by a Jewish communal organization (affiliated to the World Jewish Congress) but there have been no elections to this body "since before the troubles began" — although new elections are now contemplated. Services are held only on the High Holidays (the Israel Consulate has generally helped to arrange a suitable venue) and a children's party is organized on Purim. For circumcisions, a model is brought over from Israel; for weddings there is a civil ceremony, following which a religious member of the community reads the ketubah; for burials there is the old cemetery at Margo.

## Israel at its Doorstep

Despite the lack of communal life, the Cyprus community is in the fortunate position of having Israel at its doorstep. It is only an hour's journey away and this means that most Cypriot Jews can visit there at least once a year. Some even talk Hebrew at home, while there is a tendency to send their young people to Israel for their education. When I asked whether they bar mitzva. Many of the youth make their homes in Israel and this is already reflected in the names of members of Cyprus Jews in recent years. With few exceptions, the Jews of Cyprus are spiritually Israel-centred. When I asked whether they contributed to the Appeal, I received the rather wistful reply "We are willing, but nobody has come to ask us."

Economically the Jews of Cyprus are prosperous. A number of them are in development projects (citrus, mining, farming) and have succeeded in setting up enterprises which employ a considerable number of Cypriots. Their reason for looking forward with confidence to the attainment of independence. Their relationship with non-Jewish population has been excellent; a couple of swastikas that appeared in the course of the recent epidemic were not taken seriously by anyone. The Jews have remained outside active political life, but are on good terms with all the various elements. They feel sure they will be accepted as equals after independence, although there is a doubt as to future policy concerning further Jews who may wish to immigrate.

## Popularity of the Struggle

One factor that has helped the Jews has been the popularity of Israel's struggle for independence. The period of the detention camps in Cyprus evoked widespread sympathy for the detainees, while the events in Palestine at that time were regarded with admiration and even had a certain significance in the subsequent Cypriot national uprising.

The Jewish community is therefore in the fortunate position of being comfortably situated economically and making a major contribution to the prosperity of the island, while their spiritual and cultural famine is counteracted by their proximity to Israel. It seems, however, not impossible that in the course of time, the appeal of Israel will lead to a further dwindling of the already small community.

# Kindness to Refugees Recalled

By FAY DOBON

WHEN I visited Cyprus in 1945, it was very much a British war-time base, and I well recall the difficulties of reaching the island. By dint of using a little "protection" and finding an R.A.F. sergeant who came from a part of London I had known well, I was allowed to fly there by Hudson bomber and came back in style in the navigator's seat of a patched-up Blenheim.

The threat of invasion, which had hung over Cyprus just before Alamein, had almost disappeared by the autumn of 1945, but the night-clubs were still full of young Air Force officers who would be called away — in true Eve of Waterloo fashion — in the middle of the cabaret items to go out on bombing missions.

There was no conscription of Cypriots but many had volunteered for the Cyprus Regiment and the island had the honour of raising the first colonial unit to serve overseas. Two thousand Cypriots, most of them multi-ethnic, had been taken prisoner.

## At Home in Cyprus

At that time, several hundred Palestinian Jewish soldiers were stationed on the island, for the most part manning the Ordnance Depots. They felt at home in Cyprus, because the landscape reminded them of their own country, with its cactus hedges, orange groves, eucalyptus trees and winding mountain roads even steeper than the Kastel curves. For some of the men, who hailed from Salonica, the language was familiar, but even those who knew no Greek or classical or modern Hebrew picked up the local patois and everyone used the word "endake" instead of "okay". They were very popular with the Cypriots and were often invited into cafes in Famagusta and Nicosia to drink a glass of the rather raw brandy or the potent Aphrodite red wine with the owners.

One of the highlights of that period had been the surrender in Famagusta of part of the Italian Fleet. The Palestinians had had hopes that they hoped to reach Palestine. They were at sea for many weeks as permission to land in Izmir or Beirut had been refused on the orders of the British Mandatory authorities. Even my friend's newly married sister, who was in an advanced stage of pregnancy, was not allowed to land and had to have her baby on the boat. Eventually, they were released from internment camp and a number of them managed to enter Palestine. They probably remember very well the kindnesses shown to them by the Cypriot villagers among whom they spent so long, and will be thinking back to those days now that Cyprus has gained her independence.

## Barred from Celebration

There were other Jews on the island at the time, but they could not join with the troops in celebrating the New Year. These were the refugees from Nazi Europe who had been interned by the British authorities in three mountain villages. One of them was an old friend of mine from Tel Aviv who had gone back to Rumania to see her family just after war broke out, and I went up to the camp to see her. She and her husband and other members of her family had escaped from Nazi-occupied Rumania. They had bought an old yacht in which they hoped to reach Palestine.

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Refugees leaving the barbed wire enclosure — Caravos Camp on Cyprus.

## MINERALS MAJOR CYPRUS EXPORT

IN ancient times, Cyprus was celebrated for its mineral wealth, especially for its copper mines, and mining is today one of Cyprus' major industries, contributing greatly to the economy of the island. Minerals now account for more than half of the proceeds from all of the country's exports.

Slag heaps scattered on various sites of ancient mining fields, and extensive ancient workings which are met with during present-day mining activities, testify to the fact that Cyprus was an important producer of copper from the end of the third millennium B.C.E. until Roman times. It was mentioned as such by several ancient writers.

It appears from various sources that there were four main mining fields in ancient Cyprus. The industry gradually declined, coming to a complete halt at the end of the fourth century C.E. No mining was evident from that time until quite recently, when the site of these ancient mining fields as an industry of great economic importance has developed.

It is believed that there must exist several virgin ore bodies, which, not showing any surface indications, remained untouched by the ancients, awaiting some mining company to bring them to light.

A record quantity of mineral products was exported during 1958 (the last year for which complete figures were available at the time of writing): 1,235,657 tons, as compared with 1,197,262 tons during the previous year. However, the lower figures received for copper and sulphur products had the effect of reducing the total value from £10,440,891 to £9,124,250.

Intensification of competition in the pyrites industry is illustrated by the fact that while the sum of £3,379,500 was realized from the shipment of 782,501 tons of iron pyrites in 1957, only £3,111,723 was realized from greater export — 823,748 tons — in 1958.

The other principal products exported were 115,125 tons of cupreous concentrates valued at £3,017,666; 228,821 tons of cupreous pyrites — £1,492,431; 13,118 tons of asbestos valued at £789,617; and 1,265 tons of cement copper valued at £460,831.

Exports of mineral products represented 87 per cent of the total value of domestic exports from Cyprus in 1958, as compared with 60 per cent in 1957 and 67 per cent in 1956.

At the close of the year 12 mining leases and five mining licences covering an area of 128 square miles were in force, in addition to 33 quarry licences covering an area of 1775 square miles. In the main, royalties call for a nominal payment only, with the Government's revenue from mining depending primarily on the profitability of the operations, and collected as income tax on company profits.

Non-cupreous pyrites mined in Cyprus incur royalties of 1/4 per cent of value (i.e., cupreous pyrites, 1 per cent of value; and other minerals from 1/4 to 5 per cent. Mining rents and royalties yielded £84,837 in 1958.

A total of 145 prospecting permits were valid at the close of 1958, covering a total area of approximately 214 square miles. The overwhelming majority of the permits (105) were for copper and sulphur minerals. Eleven permits were for bentonite clays, seven for chromite, five each for magnetite, pyrites, and the remainder for manganese, silica, sand and stone, brick clay, terra umbra and ochre, and asbestos.

The disturbed conditions which prevailed in the island in recent years deterred prospectors from operating in undeveloped areas, but some prospecting was accomplished by the major mining companies on their mining lease areas.

Over half of the island's mineral exports were produced by the Cyprus Mines Corporation, which operates the Mavrovouni, Skouriotissa, and Apliki mines. The corporation exported 782,501 tons of products, as follows: 115,125 tons of cupreous concentrates, of which 80,151 tons were shipped to West Germany and the remainder to the U.S.; 228,821 tons of cupreous pyrites, of which 167,403 tons of cupreous pyrites, of which 107,353 tons were shipped to West Germany and the remainder to Italy; 498,854 tons of "floatation pyrites", of which 188,027 tons were shipped to France, 144,989 tons to the U.K., 165,748 tons to Holland, and smaller quantities to Belgium, Italy and Germany.

It should be pointed out that most of the revenue from the industry is derived from cupreous pyrites and the proved reserves of this mineral, particularly the high grade deposits, are limited. There have been no discoveries of large deposits in the island since the discovery of the Mavrovouni deposit in 1929.

A.R.

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